CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 28700—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
16-8 9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	18-8 9-4
12-0 7-0		12-6 7-0
27-4 14-0	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4 14-1
24-1 13-2	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	24-4 13-2
41-8 21-12		41-8 21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.I. CARTHAGE	4379	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. CLYDE	4126	570	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.I. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Dantell	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. PERIM	3809	600	P. Harris	21st "
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne.	27th May.
B.I. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.I. SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th "
B.I. THAMES	78	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	4379	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	About
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	About
SUEZ AT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apr.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st "
ROKULA	3387	700	C. S. Toque	6th May.
CATHAY	2363	500	A. Symons	19th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 8, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA,

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
7th April. 2nd June.
5th May.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechlinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechlinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons H. P.	To sail about.
BERENICE	P. Morsa	3,200 500	28th April.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800 450	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800 550	8th April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 8, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mails 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th March, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 867 tons, on 2nd April, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,675 tons, on the 3rd April, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31st March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th March, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

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"KNIGHT" LINE
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

THE S.S. "KNIGHT OF St. GEORGE," 4,700 tons, 500 H. P., fitted throughout with the Electric Light, has first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers. Fare Rs. 330. She sails about 11th April.

Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
ARMENIA	3295	Geo. Read	5th April
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	19th April.
HISPANIA	3269	S. Airey	29th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.
NUBIA	3551	T. Knox	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	28th June.
ARMENIA	3295	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 23, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.
WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.
CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most experienced practical European Assistants in India, and in the shortest possible time.
Rates supplied and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed Special terms to Shipping Companies and Agents.

MARCKS & Co., LD.
WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.
THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.
WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.
SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S.
It is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.
S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
IMPORTERS
OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS,
LENSES, TRIPODS, MAGIC LANTERNS, &c.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY REQUISITE KEPT IN STOCK.
ALSO OF

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Photographic Lenses.
Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals.

Catalogues can be had on Application.

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CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH Improves the Complexion, prevents Fever, cures Skin Diseases, Liver Affections, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, etc. Price, Re. 1-12 per bottle.
AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

FELT HATS! THE SHAPES WORN. To-DAY!
To-DAY CASH PRICES. Rs. 8-6—FELT HATS.
HOAR & CO., {HATTERS,} BOMBAY.

IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

FELTHAM & HOWARD'S CRICKETER'S KIT, LAWN-TENNIS BATS & BALLS.
A good Stock of the above is always on hand, Price List on Application.
BEZIQUE CARDS.
PUZZLES.
Ask for Price List.

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Patent "Dexters" annual
PLAYING CA
Price List on App.
CARD GAM
Novel and Amusing. Priced
PUZZLES.
Ask for Price Li

MADON, SONS & Co.
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.
THORPE AND CO
IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a perfect fitting Shirt.
MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THE NEW OATMEAL CLOTH
Makes Grand Tennis Shirts, or for General Wear.
6 for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool; Delightfully cool; in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy Wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
FRESH STOCK of all kinds of INDIAN CIGARS and CHEROOTS just opened out, SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to my order of a quality VERY RARELY EQUALLED but NEVER EXCELLED. Comparison with any other brands CONFIDENTLY INVITED, as regards QUALITY, FINISH, SIZE and PRICE.
In addition to the above, I would also recommend my "SPOTTED DOGS," which are rapidly becoming the CIGARS OF THE DAY in all the leading Clubs, the demand for them increasing largely wherever they are known.
LATEST GENERAL CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.
OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.
Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.
In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.
An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cat's Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.
Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.
Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.
With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.
The following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

DRESS SUITS
LADIES' SUPERFINES, ELASTICS, TWILLS, FINE RIBS, DIAGONALS, BLACK CLOTHS.
Rs. 50, Rs. 55, Rs. 60.
WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.
THE subjoined SPECIALTIES are well worth the careful notice of our Constituents. Every care and attention is employed in their preparation, and they are guaranteed as being equal to anything imported:—

KEMP'S Alterative Powder, Re. 1-8 bottle	KEMP'S Indian Sarsaparilla, Re. 2-8 Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 8-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Antipsoric Pills, As. 14 bottle.	
KEMP'S Areca-nut Tooth Paste, Re. 1 pot.	KEMP'S Jeweller's Rouge, As. 12 bottle.
KEMP'S Aromatized Castor Oil, Re. 1-4 bottle.	KEMP'S Juice of Rhinacanthus, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Arrowroot and Bael, Rs. 2-8 bottle.	KEMP'S Kino Lozenges, As. 12 bottle.
KEMP'S Arrowroot and Pomegranate, Rs. 2-8 bottle.	KEMP'S Lavender Water, Re. 1-4, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3 bottle.
KEMP'S Brilliantine, Re. 1-8 bottle.	KEMP'S Limejuice and Glycerine, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Brown Windsor Soap, As. 10 and Re. 1-4 packet.	KEMP'S Marking Ink, As. 8 phial.
KEMP'S Camphorated Myrrh Dentifrice, tin As. 10, Re. 1 bottle.	KEMP'S Mutton Extract, Rs. 3 bottle.
KEMP'S Chemical Food, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 bot.	KEMP'S Nutritive Elixir, Rs. 2 bottle.
KEMP'S Chlorodyne, As. 12, Rs. 2, and Rs. 4 bot.	KEMP'S Nutritive Extract, Re. 1 and Rs. 2 bottle.
KEMP'S Cold Cream, Re. 1 pot.	KEMP'S Ovoid Pills, all kinds, see List.
KEMP'S Complexion Fluid, Re. 1 bottle.	KEMP'S Oils, various, see List.
KEMP'S Dialysed Iron, As. 12 and Re. 1-8 bot.	KEMP'S Peppermint Crystal, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Digestive Tablets, Re. 1 bottle.	KEMP'S Pomades, various, for the Hair, As. 12 bottle.
KEMP'S Easton's Syrup, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 bot.	KEMP'S Quinine Wine, Rs. 22 doz.
KEMP'S Edina Whisky, Rs. 27-8 doz.	KEMP'S Rhamnus Frangula, Re. 1-12 bottle.
KEMP'S Extract of Meat, Re. 1-4 bottle.	KEMP'S Rheumatikon, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Fever Drops, Rs. 2 bottle.	KEMP'S Ros Alpinus, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Fever Saline, Re. 1-4 bottle.	KEMP'S Sarsaparilla, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Floral Mouth Elixir, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 bottle.	KEMP'S Syrups, various, see List.
KEMP'S Gymkhana Bouquet, Rs. 2-8 bottle.	KEMP'S Taraxacum and Podophyllin, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Ginger Essence, Re. 1 and Rs. 2 bottle.	KEMP'S Universal Remedies, see List.
KEMP'S Hair Dye, Rs. 2 case.	KEMP'S Vermin Exterminator, As. 12 bottle.
KEMP'S Hair Douche, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 bottle.	KEMP'S Vivone, Rs. 2, doz. bottles.
KEMP'S Insect Powder, As. 12, Re. 1-6, & Rs. 2-8 tin	KEMP'S Writing Ink, Re. 1 per bottle.

KEMP AND CO, LD., BOMBAY.
CLOSING BUSINESS.
SALE OF NEGATIVES.
After the 20TH MARCH, 1892,
No more PHOTOGAPHS will be taken by
MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.
NEGATIVES can be obtained at the very Low Rates delivered in BOMBAY only. C. D. V., 8 Annas, Cabinet Re. 1-4, Boudoir Rs. 2, Royal, Imperial, Groups, &c., at Rs. 4. A Going Concern open to an offer, or, it will be sold by public auction next month.

HEALTH.
Those in search of Health should go at once to their Chemists and buy a Jar of WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER, for Microbes make you ill, but M.-K. by destroying the Microbes will at once make you well, no matter what your disease may be. M.-K. contains no Drugs but simple water and Gasses in which no Microbes can live. Pamphlets Free. Sole Wholesale Depôt—23, Rampart Row, Bombay.
RETAIL AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES,
A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.
RS. 5-8.
A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots	Re. 1	4 and As. 12
MELTONIAN CREAM for Glace, Kid, Patent, &c.	,, 1	4 and ,, 12
DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots	,, 1	0

SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, MARCH, 28.
FAREWELL,
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
TO-NIGHT,
GRAND NEW PROGRAMME,
LOOK AT THE ITEMS,
THE NEW COMIC ACT,
MR. AND MRS. BROWN AND THEIR SON JOHNNY,
THE FEELEY BROS. PERCHE JAPANAISE,
MISS ALEXANDRA AND MISS KATE,
THE GREAT LADY GYMNASTS ON THE AERIEL TRAPEZE,
FILLIS' CLEVER DIMINUTIVE SHETLAND PONIES,
TOMMY, DOLLEY AND ROSEY.
FRED STELLING'S GREAT JOCKEY ACT,
THE CLOWN'S FUNNIOSITIES,
ANTICS IN A TUB,
THE RUSSIAN HUSSARS'
GRAND MANOUVRES
BY THE LADY EQUESTRIENNES OF THE TROUPE,
ON HORSEBACK,
AND IN HANDSOME AND APPROPRIATE COSTUMES,
RE-APPEARANCE OF THE GREAT AMERICAN RIDER,
CHEVALIER ROMEO SEBASTIAN,
TONY AND AGOUST, THE COMICAL ACROBATS,
THE SLIDE FOR LIFE,
DAN FEELEY'S
ASTOUNDING ACT,
THE LIONS!
LIONS!!
MDLLE. SCHERAZADE,
THE LION-QUEEN,
THE GREAT SENSATION,
DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT,
THE SCREAMING FARCE,
WHAR'S YER TICKET?
OR, THE FANCY DRESS BALL.

TIME AND PRICES, AS USUAL.

GREAT SALE OF PONIES, HORSES AND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Admission free to Soldiers and Sailors.
LADIES' SESSION ..... 3 to 5 p.m.
AFTERNOON do. ..... 5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING do. ..... 8-30 to 11 p.m.
An excellent Brass Band is in attendance.
BOMBAY SKATING RINK CO.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, PAREL.

A DANCE
will be held in the
ASSEMBLY ROOM OF THE ABOVE,
ON FRIDAY, 1st APRIL, 1892.
Admission, 1 gentleman and ladies, Re. 1.
Tickets may be obtained from Mr. M. D'MELLOW.
Dancing to commence at 9-30 P.M. (Railway time.)
Right of admission strictly reserved.

THE ANCHOR Line S. S. "ARMENIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for ENDORSEMENT OF MANIFEST, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned declines all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 26th March, 1892.

TENDERS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the following SERVICES for the official year 1892-93:—

1.—Repairs to all the Military and Civil Buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, Bombay.

2.—Supply of Petty Stores, &c.

3.—Supply of Road Metal, Sand-stone, yellow and red Hill Earth, &c.

4.—Watering Roads.

5.—Supply of Ordinary Carts, Water-Carts and Bullocks.

Conditions of Contract and Forms of Tenders can be had, and all necessary information obtained, on application, at the Office of the Undersigned during Office hours.

Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M., on the 4th Proximo.

The acceptance of the Tenders rests with the Undersigned on receipt of authority from the Chief Engineer, Northern Division.

Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received, and no reason will be assigned for such rejection.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 25th March 1892.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 9, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1892, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1891.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. F. Freyvogel as an Auditor of the Company in place of Mr. J. B. Lee, proceeded to England.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration, and to transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, March 18, 1892.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 5th to the 19th April 1892, both days inclusive.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Have always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent Medicines and Druggists' Sundries from the Manufacturers direct, and are in a position to execute all Orders upon the best terms.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries and Merchants.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteiu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, with out stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies,
GO TO
83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—
100 kegs, disinfecting powder, guaranteed to contain 10 per cent. carbolic acid.
2 cases, 113 dozen, porcelain jugs and vases.
1 case, assorted toys, magic lanterns, &c.
3 cases, Indian idol pictures.
By order of Mr. H. F. Soares and on account and at the risk of Crushna Wasoodev Bhandaree—
C B & Co.—9-339—3 cases, gentlemen's and ladies' hats and gloves.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Mooljee Khara by order of Messrs. Hugo Schwer and Co—
287 dozen, silk embroidered velvet caps of 20 different patterns, 8 caps on each piece of velvet, caps of one pattern packed in one bundle, wrapped in paper, and tied with twine.
On account and at the risk of Essabhoy Moola Abdoollaly and Co.—
E M A & Co.—818-24—7 bales, glazed laid pot paper.
" 803-17—15 do. do. do.
" 825-31—7 do. do. do.
" 747-56—10 do. do. do.
On account and at the risk of Esoofally Sullamjee Jafferjee—
V B—2-75—9 cases, pound beads.
S H—2873-85—13 cases, caporeras.
On account and at the risk of Alli Mahomed Gunny—
On account and at the risk of Chandmal Manomchand—
V—723 B, 1—4 cases, tin bush plates.
V—611 B 1—2 " " cast bowls.
On account and at the risk of underwriters and by order of Nemchand Vassunjee.
3 bags, tea.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Allana Abdool Rehman.
J A 923—E W E—51 1 to 3 3 cases, tin boxes.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Manwell Donhar.
Umbrellas and fancy goods.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong-built light victoria.
1 second-hand brougham.
1 " office-shigram.
1 pony cart with pony and harness.
1 dog-cart with C.B. pony and harness.
1 Handsome open carriage, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF DYNAMO ROTARY PUMPS, REFRIGERATORS, GAS ENGINE, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 28th inst, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned.

EX S. S. CLYDE.

2 cases, containing one 100 Volts Brittania Dynamo with fittings and Ramside 3" belting and 1" laces.

EX S. S. OCEANA.

3 cases, containing one Koh-I-Noor advertizer, 3 Rotary and semi-rotary pumps, and 6 Refrigerators.

EX S. S. CITY OF PERTH.

2 cases, containing one horse power "Otto" gas engine, complete, by Crossley Brothers.
The above could be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s establishment, the valuable and handsome substantial black-wood and teak-wood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, rich table ornaments, fancy curtains, Hink's and Bitmar's lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, one grey Arab horse, 14-2, and set of harness, large telescope on tripod by Froughton and Simms, London, Singer's sewing machine with mahogany cabinet, large cooking stove with chimney by Smith and Willstood, gentleman's English Saddle, &c., the property of G. ASHBY, Esq.
The property of a gentleman having no further use.
1 bay Arab entire, 6 years old, 13-3½, quiet in saddle and harness and fast.
1 grey Arab entire, 9 years old, 13-1½, quiet in saddle and harness, up to great weight (both very handsome horses.)
1 set of staff appointments complete, with the exception of saddle, in excellent order.
1 stylish victoria made to order with moveable coach-box.
1 pair grey handsome Nepaul ponies, well matched and perfectly quiet in double harness.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Land's End, Narayen Daboolkar Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by Winbridge, Roberts, and others, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware by Treacher, one dun C. B. pony, very good in harness, one grand pianoforte by Soundy and Co., one strong and light victoria with a handsome chestnut Arab horse, 14-1, and harness, one dog-cart by Stephens, table linens, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, marble clock, strikes hour and half hour, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, oil paintings, rich table ornaments, Russorah fowls, fowlhouses, &c., the property of P. B. SAVILE, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
The property of a gentleman.
1 English-built dogcart.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Macdonald & Co.'s office, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery, glass-ware, handsome clock by Marcks and Co., door curtains, large size, medicine chest, Brussels and Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, pictures, Hink's table and hanging lamps, the property of Captain W. H. BOTHWELL.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th April and the following days, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, close to the premises occupied by M. Hirsch, Vienna Confectioner, the surplus stock-in-trade of a well-known firm of watch manufacturers and jewellers, consisting of 18 carat gold watches, silver and nickel watches, fancy jewelled watches, gold charms, jewelled rings, hair pins, brooches, lockets, charms, alberts; also clocks, time-pieces, musical boxes, marine chronometers, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, March 28, 1892.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 HOGSHEADS OF ALE AT THE COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, on TUESDAY, the 29th Instant, at 1 P.M.
100 Hogsheads of ale.
Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per Cent is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down and the balance to be paid within two days, after the approval of the sale by the Commissary-General.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 28th March 1892.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, near the Siri Road, the very valuable and handsome Black-wood and teak-wood French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of R. GILBERT, Esq., and S. A. NAHAR, Esq., changing residence.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
N. B.—The plant will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

GREAT SALE OF HORSES, PONIES AND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

Under instruction from the Proprietor, Fillis' Great Circus, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instat, at 3-30 P.M., sell by public auction, at the Circus tent, Esplanade, opposite the Esplanade Police Court, the following horses and ponies and electric light plant.

PONIES.

1. Tommy, 4 years ld, purchased in Calcutta, January 1891.
2. Blondin, 4 years old, Cream, purchased in Java, July 1891.
3. Silver Tail, 4 years old, White Creamy, purchased in Java, July 1891. All broken to saddle and Harness.
Are Perfect for Children or to be driven by Ladies.

HORSES.

4. 2 Schewbald Ponys, 4 years and 6 years old, respectively, well-broken to Saddle and single and Double Harness, both thoroughly sound.
5. Daisy and Dewdrop, 4 and 6 years old chestnut, Australian mare, broken to double and single harness and saddle.
6. Pair of Black Australian Waler geldings, aged 3 and 4 years, respectively, broken to Single and Double Harness.
7. Nora, thoroughbred Australian Bay Mare, age 6 years. A 1 for Gymkhana races.
Broken to side saddle, thoroughly quiet.
Purchased at the Week's sale, Calcutta, January 1892.
8. Duke Chestnut Australian Gelding, 6 years. Broken to saddle and harness. Purchased in Calcutta, January 1892.
9. Beader, Black Australian Mare, aged 6 years, Broken to side saddle and double Harness, thoroughly quiet. Purchased in Calcutta, January 1892.
10. Flip, Chestnut Gilding, Australian, aged 8 years. Broken to saddle, Purchased in Calcutta, 1892.
11. Dead Eye, Dar Bay Waler gelding, aged 6 years, Broken to saddle and single and double harness, thoroughly quiet for a lady to drive.
12. Topee Chestnut Waler gelding, aged 6 years, broken to side saddle and double Harness, thoroughly quiet for a Lady to drive. Purchased in Calcutta, January 1892.
13. Queenie thorough Australian Bay Mare, aged 5 years, thoroughly quiet for a Lady to ride. Has been raced under the name, Queenie. Purchased in Calcutta, January 1892.
14. Derby Boy Waler gelding, aged 8 years. Broken to side saddle and single and double harness, thoroughly quiet for a child to drive or ride. Purchased in Calcutta, January 1892.

COMPLETE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

Consisting of 6 H. P. steel Boiler made by "Ransomes, Sims and Jeffreys", working up to 80 lbs pressure Westinghouse Automatic Engine working up to 10 H. P. and Ganz Dynamo bolts 60, Amp 120. Wires, Lamps, Arms, switches, everything complete and good in working order.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, SOCKS, STOCKINGS, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, (third the Hongkong Bank, several consignments of fancy goods, socks, stockings, shawls, Guernsey-shirt Bohemian glassware, crockery-ware, toys, walking sticks, ottery, hardware, table ornaments and many other sundry articles.
The property will be on view from Tuesday next.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Sweepings at the G. I. P. Railway Depot, Wari Bunder.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

Under instruction from the Medical Storekeeper, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at the Government Medical Stores, A lot of unserviceable medical stores.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, valuable and handsome black-wood and teak-wood French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, very handsome English-made pier glasses in gilt frame, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong fast trotting grey Arab horse, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Major T. RYAN, R.A.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, Bandor, the very valuable and handsome French-made and Japanese household furniture, best plate-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps Persian and Brussels carpets, one handsome Piano, by Collard and Collard, in good order, &c., the property of CHARLES PERNET, Esq. Consul de France.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before to day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND PONIES AT ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLES, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd April, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Pulic Auction at the abovementioned place—
About 25 Arab and Persian horses, the property of different dealers going to their native country.

On SATURDAY, the 9th April next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 20, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome black-wood and teak-wood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best plate-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of Captain C. M. GRAY.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN, KNOWN AS "UNDERWOOD," NEAR CHOWK PLATEAU.

On MONDAY, the 11th April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
The bungalow with furniture known as "Underwood," situated at Matheran, near Chowk Plateau, containing nine acres of ground. The bungalow is 8 by 30ft. and the verandah is 6 by 7ft. It has corrugated iron roof, and has one drawing, one dining, three bed and bath-rooms and one office, one dispense and one store room; has also kitchens, out-houses and stables. It is near the Superintendent's office, and Post Office and Bazar.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
N.B.—Private offers will be received by the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE BUNGALOWS AT BANDORA, FACING THE SEA.

On a day, to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, (unless previously privately disposed of) by order of the owner, Jehangir Rustomjee Moty, Esqr.
Two very valuable substantially built bungalows with out-houses, containing about 10,300 square yards, full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, March 28, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LAND IN JODIA IN KATHIAWAR AND OF A BUNGALOW AND PIECES OF LAND AT RAJKOTE IN KATHIAWAR.

The undermentioned properties will, under the instructions of Mr. C. Agnew Turner, Agent for the Trustees in Bankruptcy of the estate of Messrs. Bevis, Russel and Co., be put up for sale, by Public Auction, on account and risk of Mr. Govindjee Madhowjee, if not previously disposed of by private contract, by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, at their Sale Room, in No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, at 4 p.m. THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant.

Lot No. 1.

1. A piece of land at Jodia, believed to measure from E. to W. 30½ Guz, and from N. to S. 62 Guz or thereabouts, with house or building thereon.

Lot No. 2.

2. A piece of land with a Bungalow at Rajkote, believed to contain an area of 609 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts.
3. A piece of land at Rajkote, believed to contain an area of 127 4-9 square yards or thereabouts.
4. A piece of land at Rajkote, believed to contain an area of 240 square yards or thereabouts.
5. A piece of land at Rajkote, believed to contain an area of 551 square yards or thereabouts.
6. A piece of land at Rajkote, believed to contain an area of 166 9 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to C. Agnew Turner, Esq., Agent for the Trustees in Bankruptcy, of the estate of Messrs. Russell, Bevis and Co. or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, March 28, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Liquidator of the Prince of Wales Trading Company, Limited, in Liquidation, to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th inst. and the following days, at 4 p.m., on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the Company's shop in Ash Lane, Fort, near the Currency office—
The whole of the stock-in-trade, consisting of jewellery, toys, electric lamps, photo frames, Indian view cards, birthday and wedding cards, honey comb and Turkey sponges, patent, homeopathic and other medicines, gum elastic catheters and other miscellaneous articles together with the shop furniture, such as, show cases, almirahs, dispensary, shelves, cupboards, &c., &c.
All lots to be paid for and removed away at once.

On THURSDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.
8 bales, grey shirtings.
2 cases, white shirtings.
1 " colored Prints.
1 " khaki dress brocade.
By order of The Oppel & Steinbrecht Weaving Co., Ltd., on account and at the risk of Mugaldas Jethabhoy—
26 bales, twist Nos. 22-23.
15 " do. No. 23.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, March 28, 1892.

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Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	800
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Chartered	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
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Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Central India	3,750	500	500	40	995
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	NR	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,035
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	670
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	465
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	435xd
Dhun Mills	3,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	665
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Gordon Mills	2,500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	775
Hirjeejeebhoy Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25	900
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	950
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	--	365
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,045
James Greaves	1,150	100	500	10 pr.ct.	625
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jeevraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mackinnon	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1012½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahalaxmi	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1515
Massoon	5,000	250	250	5	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,750
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madhusudan Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	98
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	725
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Ripon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1140
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	,,	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	,,	1,000
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	35	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	240	240	12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	605
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	745
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Rail Co., Ld. Ordinary Stock	--	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New 4% Shares	--	£ 18	--	do.	46

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Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
	500	50	50	12	49
Backbay Baths	5,000	100	100	12	105
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Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	85
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John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	160
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	20	309
Karachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	600	100	100	Rs. 10	100
Napier Hotel Co	3,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	55xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	86
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	--	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
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Do.	Pref. 1,000	10	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	95
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	104
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	25	5-8	19 3-4

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100 x
Albert Glossing Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert Printing Press	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,000	Nil.	325
Bellary	107	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton Brevl's Cawnpore Press Co	1,000	125	125	10	120
Colaba	500	200	200	16	115
East India	300	1,880	1,880	45 dvd.	32
English Press	300	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
Hind Manfg.	400	250	--	Rs. 20	177½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
French	300	500	all	50	690
Harvey and Sahapathy	480	500	500	50	450xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld.	750	400	all	32½	137½
Khasgaum Mahmadpur Cotton, and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	33	470
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	427
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	263
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	580
Prince of Wales	00	500	500	20	111
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	370
Sassoon	900	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,500	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	--	1,000	100	Rs. 100	395

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English Bar Gold	Rs	24-8
China Leaf	,,	24 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	23-8 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	23-6 ,,
Australia do.	,,	23-15 ,,
Bombay do.	,,	23-11 ,,
English Sovereigns	,,	15-8 ,,
Do. Drazos	,,	15-5-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	106-8
Do. 17/4 do.	,,	106-11
Carolus Dollars	,,	227 Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	223 ,,
Five Francs	,,	236 ,,

BOMBAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting of Subscribers, Lady Reay Memorial Fund, Cama Hospital, 5-30 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Lecture by Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar on Indian Flowers, at 5-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th:—Simla (s), from Busreh; Armenia (s), Liverpool; and Karagola (s), Karachi. Yesterday:—Eleanor (s), from Moulmein; Lalpoora (s), Mauritius; and Chindwara (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 26th:—Kapurthala (s), for Karachi, &c.; Mirzapore (s), London, &c.; Coot (s), Cochin; and Avoca (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Queen Margaret and s. s. Asbdown entered the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Armenia entered the dock on Saturday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the 2nd K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Tuesday, the 29th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 26th March, 1892, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by schedule, 36, viz., 1s. 3½d. per rupee.

LADY REAY MEMORIAL FUND.—Subscribers to the Lady Reay Memorial Fund are reminded of the meeting, which will take place this afternoon, at 5-30 p.m. at the Cama Hospital

E. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th March, 1892, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1891, of 50,325 maunds and Rs. 34,107 in the earnings.

A MISSING BOY.—Munjee Bhanjee, a Khojah, residing at Doongree, has reported to the police that his son Hajee Munjee, about 11 years of age, who was apprenticed to a carpenter at Kamatipura 11th Street, left home to go to his work on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, and has not since returned.

BURGLARY AT NAIGAUM ROAD.—Luxmon Govind, a gardener, living at Naigaum Road, has made a report to the police, that during his absence from home on Friday night last his house was broken into by somebody, and that Rs. 25 in cash two gold neck ornaments, four gold earrings, and other ornaments, to the value of Rs. 348, were stolen from two different boxes, which were forced open.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I. this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Quadrille ..... London Life ..... Coote.
Overture ..... Belisario ..... Donizetti.
Mazurka ..... A Phantom ..... Kuhner.
Selection ..... Reminiscences of Offenbach ..... Winterbottom.
Valse ..... I love's Old Sweet Song. E. Bucalossi.
Polka ..... Trocadero ..... E Vanden.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.—A correspondent at Ahmedabad writes:—"The subject of suspending the operations of the eleven hours' rule in regard to female labour in the factories at Ahmedabad, alluded to in your issue of the 5th instant, has at last attracted the attention of Government. Mr. Monie was at Ahmedabad last week, and visited almost every factory. Mr. Jayakar, the City Magistrate and Inspector of Factories, met him at the railway station on Thursday last, and they held a long consultation on the subject."

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.—The annual social gathering of the students and ex-students of St. Xavier's College comes off on the 18th of April. A large number of them have already joined the gathering. A managing committee of the following gentlemen has been formed for the purpose:—Messrs. A. B. Sett, K. S. Ali, J. P. Mehta, B. J. Billimoria, N. N. Wadia, A. D. Marker, S. P. Wadia, and V. H. P. Karani, honorary secretary. Ex-students who wish to join the gathering are requested to send in their names to the honorary secretary.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Mubarak Billal was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having criminally assaulted Syad Abdoolla. It appeared [illegible] complainant's wife. A few days ago the accused whilst under the influence of liquor went to the complainant's house during his absence and broke some furniture. When the complainant returned home late at night he remonstrated with the accused for his misconduct, whereupon the accused got angry and belaboured the complainant unmercifully with a thick stick, inflicting serious wounds on the complainant's body, and then ran away. The complainant was picked up unconscious and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. The accused was subsequently arrested by the police. In his defence, the accused stated that he was drunk and asked the woman for food, but got frightened, and ran away. Her husband came at a late hour and inquired of the accused about his wife. He searched for her in the house, but failing to find her the complainant got angry, ran downstairs, and falling in his haste hurt himself. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

OBITUARY.—An occasional correspondent writes from Surat:—Within the short space of six weeks this city has lost an old and respected Government Pensioner, a young Government officer, two successful members of the local Bar, and a promising medical student. The first melancholy event took place on the 10th February in the death of Mr. Dayabhai Narotumdas Patel, who was a successful student of the Government High School, who took a leading part in organising the Self-Improvement Society, of which he was honorary secretary for some time, and who stood in the first class and headed the list of the successful students at the first examination in medicine (according to old system). In his death the Baniya community has lost a promising young man. His death was shortly followed by that of Rao Saheb Bulram Motiram, a member of the local Bar and a Municipal Commissioner. He belonged to the Nagar Brahmin caste, and died after a prolonged illness, leaving a widow and a host of friends and relations to mourn his loss. Another Nagar gentleman, who breathed his last on the 18th instant, was Rao Bahadur Manekram Umiaram, pensioned Subordinate Judge. He was one of those Government servants who by dint of perseverance rose to the post of Sub-Judge from mere clerkship, who had won golden opinions of all the Civilians with whom he came in contact, and was in receipt of a pension of Rs. 200 per mensem. Mr. Narsinhrao Jayshankar, also a Nagar line of different sect, who died from bronchitis two days before the demise of the old Rao Bahadoor, was Abkari Inspector at Broach. He held moderate views in social reform and his wife when at Surat always took interest in the cause of female education. The old Rao Bahdoor at the time of his death was in his 78th year of age, and had retired from Government service about 20 years ago. His son Rao Saheb Hari Sukhram is a Second Class Subordinate Judge at Nadiad. In the death of Rao Saheb Manekial Nandlal, Assistant Public Prosecutor, the Brahma Kshatri caste lost a leading member. He had an extensive practice in the Court of the Small Causes, and was respected by all the local officers and the public. The District Judge's and the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court were closed in respect for the deceased, so also the Jafferalli Mill for a day as he was deputy chairman of the company. He leaves behind him a large family and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Surat has been deprived of several useful citizens.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO. have on view the magnificent presentation plate, which will shortly be despatched to Mr. H. S. King by the European Civil Services Association as a token of their appreciation of his services. The centre piece consists of a splendid solid silver candelabra of eight branches, the entire piece being exclusively of Indian design and workmanship. The base rests on four richly ornamented square feet, above which there is a most elaborate frieze of Hindoo design, chiefly floral, relieved by medallions, from which various heads from the Hindoo mythology stand out in striking relief. On this massive foundation four tigers *couchant* keep guard, one at each corner, and from the centre there rises another pedestal, on which the same style of ornamentation is followed in high relief on a polished ground. Resting on scroll work of the most delicate and artistic character are four fantastic dragons, and round these are four well-modelled female figures, representing the three Presidencies and Burmah. From the centre of this group rises the column, from which spring the branches of the candelabra, and the summit is finished off with a figure of Britannia, with trident and shield complete. There are a couple of Tazzas, in which the main features of the larger piece have been worked out, and these act as supports to the central object which, we believe, is one of the finest pieces of workmanship of the kind the firm has ever turned out.

OLD FORT WILLIAM.

TWENTY gentlemen assembled at the east gate of the Post Office in Calcutta on Wednesday for the purpose of seeing and judging for themselves the result of the antiquarian researches undertaken by Mr. A. Wilson in respect of the old fort, its walls, boundaries, and buildings. This research was undertaken principally with the object of determining the exact situation of the "Black Hole," and the time and labour expended in this direction has apparently been repaid with accurate results. Several of the gentlemen present came armed with enormous time-worn maps and plans of the old fort which was built in 1606, while Mr. Wilson very kindly placed some photograph copies of the original plan, which was made by Lieutenant Wells in 1753, at the disposal of those who desired to see them, and with their guidance follow the various investigations made by him. There were a series of excavations in the Post Office compound which exposed the south curtain wall of the old fort. The opening at the east end showed the position of a small wall going off from this curtain wall on its south side. This small wall was a boundary of the warehouses built against the south curtain in 1747, and the position of these walls clearly corresponded with the plan of 1753. The south curtain wall was about eight feet wide at the east or riverside end and gradually stopped off to half that thickness till it lost itself under the Post Office buildings, under which lies the western bastion of this wall. The eastern bastion, it is conjectured, lies under an old building on the river-side end, where a portion of the old south curtain wall still exists above ground. The existing arcade immediately within the south curtain wall is, Mr. Wilson asserts, a portion of the south side of the old fort. This arcade, undoubtedly of a great age, is supported by massive columns about ten feet apart, and at present about 4 feet above the ground, and there are no intervening walls. The other inner arcade also exists, and the building is now utilized as stables and coach-house by the Post Office. Mr. Wilson's researches have discovered that these columns extend under the Post Office building to the east of it. There were other excavations at the east gate of the Post Office which disclosed part of the east curtain wall, and the wall of the rooms shown on the plan as having been built against the east curtain which stops here. Another excavation close to the last showed the corner where the foundation wall of the columns of the verandah, along the east side of the fort, met the foundation wall of the third line of arches along the south side of the fort. On comparison with the plan it was found that these walls agreed with those shown there, and it was apparent that the site at present covered by the pavement, which is supposed to mark the reputed site of the Black Hole, must be the foot of the old stairs leading to the S. E. Bastion, and that the real site of the Black Hole must be immediately to the north of this pavement. Mr. Wilson informed those present that His Honour intended to have this pavement removed from its present site to the spot indicated by him. The company then, on the invitation of Mr. Wilson, adjourned to the gate of the new Revenue Office, where an excavation revealed the continuation of the east curtain wall, after which the party proceeded to the compound of the Customs House, where in different parts a number of other excavations were made. At the gate a trench again showed a continuation of the east curtain wall. In the centre of the compound other trenches disclosed a part of the foundations of the verandah in front of the old Writers' Buildings, which were situated within the fort, and divided it off into two sections. The excavation was made at a spot where there was a passage through the Writers' Buildings, leading from one section to the other. The opening in the walls here showed that this opening was not caused by a break in the wall, the rounded ends of the two walls clearly indicating that there must have been a gate here, or at any rate a passage. Another pit, about twenty yards from the west gate of the Customs House, exposed the west curtain walls of the old fort. The wall was of the same thickness as the others, and clearly continued in both directions, and lost itself under the Customs House buildings (now appropriated to the use of the Income Tax Department) on the one side and the railway premises on the other. It was evident that at that time the river could not have been further off from this wall than the Strand Road. Another excavation revealed the foundation walls and other portions of the Governor's House, or the factory, as it is styled in the plan of Lieutenant Wells [illegible] the Governor's House was a well-designed and very strongly built house. There were a number of other excavations showing the continuity of the various walls and several corners were exposed, all of which tallied exactly with the plan. No part of the north curtain wall had been unearthed by Mr. Wilson, as it lies under the East India Railway Company's premises in Fairlie Place, but the two bastions on the ends of this wall had already been discovered by Mr. Baine. The little church which appeared in the plan as being situated just outside the fort, must have stood on the spot over which the Bengal Council Chamber now stands. Mr. Wilson's explanations were based on the most careful study of the subject, his calculations were most accurate and his deductions perfectly logical. He showed the company some large plans in which those portions of the walls and buildings which had from time to time been discovered were marked out in black ink. Some pictures lent to Mr. Wilson by the Asiatic Society were also shown to those present. These were pictures of some of the houses in the fort at that time and were examined by the company who, after more than an hour spent in these researches, dispersed. —*Daily News.*

FOOD-SUPPLY IN BURMA.

THE following report has just been issued by the department of land records and agriculture:—

The prices of paddy in the different districts in Upper Burma are given in the table below.

Districts.	Price of paddy per 100 9-gallon baskets.		Remarks.
	January.	February.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Mandalay	120	130	Rice at end of month, Rs. 348.
Bhamo	115	120	Rice Rs. 290–410.
Katha	85	100	Rice Rs. 400.
Shwebo	110	110	Rice Rs. 300.
Ruby Mines	230	200	Rice Rs. 625–750 at end of month.
Ye-u	130	150	Rice Rs. 400.
Sagaing	125	125	Rice Rs. 350.
Upper Chindwin	94	98	Rice Rs. 400.
Lower Chindwin	"	166	Rice Rs. 460.
Myingyan	"	"	Rice Rs. 395.
Pakokku	130	150	Rice Rs. 395 at end of month.
Minbu	137	150	Rice Rs. 400.
Magwe	140	145	
Kyaukse	106	106	Rice Rs. 320.
Meiktila	134	134	
Yonethin	121	121	Rice Rs. 350 at end of month.
Pyinmana	122	145	Rice Rs. 412.

" None procurable at head-quarters.

In the Myelat sub-division of the Shan States paddy is sold at 13 annas 1 pie per basket of 46 lbs. and rice at Rs. 2-0-4 per basket of 75 lbs.

In Shwebo, Ye-u, Sagaing, Kyaukse, Meiktila and Yanisthin there is no change in the price of paddy. In all other districts (except Ruby Mines) the price has risen considerably and in parts largely. The price of rice remains high everywhere.

Prices of other food-grains of oil-seeds in Upper Burma are given below.

Districts.	Price per 100 9-Gallon Baskets.						Peas (per basket of 9 gallons).	Remarks.
	Jowar.	Other millets.	Wheat.	Indian corn.	Gram.	Tilseed.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Mandalay	..	..	340	..	215	..	(a) 1 7 0 (b) 1 10 5 (c) 2 4 0	
Shwebo	..	..	..	..	257	..	(c) Average Rs. 210 per 100 baskets.	
Ye-u	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Sagaing	..	..	315	..	206	351	(a) 1 9 5 (b) 1 7 6 (c) 2 0 0 (d) 1 11 7 (e) 1 7 6	Millet Rs. 100
Lower Chindwin	..	..	..	..	192	..		
Myingyan	127	..	..	..	275	400	(a) 1 9 2 (b) 1 10 0 (c) 1 7 0	
Pakokku	120	..	..	..	217	127		
Minbu	75	..	370	122	188	449	1 13 0	
Kyaukse	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	
Pyinmana	..	..	..	..	81	..	2 8 0	

(a) Pegyi. (b) Pegya. (c) Sadawpe. (d) Posalon. (e) Peyin.

The price of jowar, other millets, and wheat continues to fall; gram rules high in Mandalay, Shwabo, Myingyan, and Prkokku, but at Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, and Minbu it has fallen. The price of tilseed has advanced considerably at Pakokku and Minbu, at Myingyan it is stationary, and there has been a fall at Sagaing. Stocks are nowhere large.

THE RAMPUR MURDER TRIAL.

On Tuesday, Hyder Ali Khan late Nawab Kalab Ali Kha Abdulla Khan was at one time and Magistrate in Rampur, a many families of position. With Bilsee. He knew Azimuddin, w ment was to look after State visito received Rs. 100 per month. death Azimuddin was the chief p The Nawab was not capable of r din received Rs. 2,400 per month daughter's allowance. In 1889 ment with the State was settled o din, and his claims were paid February 1891, Abdulla Khan c at Bilsee, and in conversation Saiddulla had lost his appointmen din, and he himself had had o though still he was being persec "We are Pathans, and if thi surely kill him even if it costs replied that this was a very imp old man to say. Witness that n conversation to his Agent, Mr. morning Abdulla said that he had but would not do such a thing.

Mr. Hamilton deposed that on Hyder Ali told him that Abdulla der Azimuddin, and wished Hy as he was Azimuddin's principal and had money. But whether he murder would take place. Hyder Abulla that he would have nothin plot. Hyder Ali was agitated. ness saw Abdulla, who narrated length, but used no threats. sequently said that Abdulla h Koran that he had given up the id

General Azimuddin's clerk dep tion to dinner being given by Azimuddin's acceptance, on th Abdulla was not present.

other of the deposed that ement Officer as related to now lived at first appoint- for which he Kalab Ali's in Rampur, and Azimud- Rs. 500 as his ess's disagree- ough Azimud- At the end of to see witness that his son ough Azimud- eave Rampur, He added: ntinues, I will ce." Witness thing for an mentioned the hamilton. Next oken in anger, 1st March 1891 tended to mur- er Ali to join, litical opponent ined or not the li said he told do with the t morning wit- his wrongs at Hyder Ali sub- sworn on the of murder. d to the invita- staphs, and to condition that

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE following is a return of food grain jowari, as they stood in the talukas of the Deccan and Country, affected by scarcity:—

Districts.	Talukas.	Jowari (per rupee).	
		Lbs.	Tolas.
Bijapur	Badami	30	0
	Bagalkot	32	0
	Bagevadi	33	20
	Bijapur	31	20
	Hungund	32	0
	Muddebihal	35	20
	Sindgi	33	34
	Indi	35	0
Dharwar	Ron	33	18
	Nargund	34	0
	Gadag	31	0
Belgaum	Athni	29	0
	Gokak	29	0
	Parasgad	30	0
Poona	Junnar	33	38
	Indapur	28	16
	Khed	34	15
	Sirur	33	24
	Purandhar	31	10
	Bhimthadi	(Not received.)	
	Baramati	32	1
	Haveli	28	11
	Maval	30	0
Satara	Khanapur	28	23
	Man	29	32
	Khatao	30	10
	Tasgaon	31	14
	Atpadi (Aundh)	29	28
	Phaltan	32	10
	Khandala	28	21
Sholapur	Pandharpur	(Second Sort). 33	10
	Sangola	33	10
	Malsiras	35	0

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

9-90—Crawford B and Co—Luckmidas Runchordas and others vs. Luckmibai and others—Mirza Hussein Khan and P G and S.

31-91—Little S F and N—Shah Megjee Sanjee and others vs Soni Petamber [illegible]—Rough on and Byrne—(Part heard.)

15-91—Anderson J [illegible] Gordhandas and others Clearly proved Long Cause.

259-91—Payne, G and S—Narayen Hu Bapujee Coovere nee and another—R Skipsey—[illegible] heard.

611-91—Janardhan and A—Bai Dewk vs Tookaram Balkrishna and others—In person and K J Mantry.

210-91—T A Bland—Gamajee Akhaje vs The Ripon Manufacturing Co. Ld—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment on Rule Nisi.

361-89 } Roughton and R—Aslabai Hajee Essa Tayeb—
362-89 } Nanu and H.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

143-91—Janardhan and A—Ahmedboy Habibhoy vs Molvi Hidayatoolla bin Molvi—Aulasir H and D. and Manshukhal, D and J—Partheard.

259-91—M H Khan—Hoorbai vs Shaik Noor Cassum and another—Mirza H K—Mogjee Sultan and another vs Balkrishna Bhawoo and others—In person.

657-91—Janardhan and A—Dhunjeeboy Framji vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell and [illegible]

535-89—P. G and S and In person—Lalbhoy Khabuhoy and others vs Sorabji Dossabhoy and others—C and E. J O'Cama, W D and J, P R [illegible] and C B and Co.

392-91—Bhaishunkerand K—Ca[illegible] vs Javerbai and another—Little, S F and N [illegible]tanis, M and M.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd March as compared with the statement of the 15th March 1892:—

	March 15.	March 22.
LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,0,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	47,0,000 0 0	47,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,34,4,997 7 10	2,04,99,923 9 3
Other Deposits, &c.	4,59,0,501 13 1	4,56,70,010 8 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,9,037 3 0	3,65,594 5 5
Sundries	80,3,905 9 3	30,71,982 9 5
Rs.	9,24,2,442 1 2	9,43,07,511 0 7
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	71,86,895 8 0	71,86,967 0 0
Other authorised Investments.	45,19,036 0 0	50,63,585 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,41,30,768 1 2	1,48,05,200 10 7
Credits on do.	91,12,479 9 4	92,87,121 5 5
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,24,44,300 9 5	2,62,36,659 6 9
Balances with other Banks	5,76,223 3 10	5,32,264 11 6
Bullion	7,77,570 15 11	6,82,263 15 3
Dead Stock	12,16,144 8 6	12,21,775 15 4
Stamps	11,182 12 9	11,232 5 9
Sundries	15,40,576 0 2	14,28,313 8 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,37,87,995 12 5	1,58,10,022 7 0
Do. at Branches	1,31,30,588 15 8	1,20,99,043 9 4
Rs.	9,24,32,442 1 2	9,43,07,511 0 7

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and asses up to the 22nd March, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	9,85,164	Inc.
Do. at Branches	10,46,922	do.
Other Deposits	2,93,192	Dec.
Post Bills	68,537	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,81,322	Inc.
Loans	6,74,433	do.
Accounts of Credit	1,25,359	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	6,04,842	do.
Cash at Head Office	27,38,338	Inc.
Do. at Branches	18,34,545	Dec.

THE present dull state of the Calcutta freight market, writes the local paper, is remarkable after the high rates and excitement of the previous twelve months. A large fleet of unfixed sailing vessels lies in the Hughli, while ships on the berth find the greatest difficulty in securing full cargoes, even at ruinous rates. Steamers are

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LATEST SONGS procurable in England arrive each Mail. Can be taken on approval.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

AFTERNOON TEA SERVICES.—In Best TRIPLE Silver Plate, consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl and Cream Ewer, Rs. 40 and 45. Breakfast Sets with Coffee Pot in addition, Rs. 45 and 60. Breakfast Cruet frames of same quality, from Rs. 13.—MARCKS AND Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., completed or plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

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THE RUSSIAN COFFEE MACHINE and COFFEE PERCOLATOR, kept in Stock in all Sizes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

BUY THE BEST.—Pearse's Old Scotch Whisky, per bottle, Re. 1-12. Pearse's Invalid Port, per bottle, Re. 1-12. Pearse's Dry Cadiz Sherry, per bottle, Re. 1-8. Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, at once, a Smart copying Clerk, Pay, Rs. 15 to Rs. 20—Apply to "B" care of this Paper.

WANTED, An Experienced ENGINEER, to take charge of the Working of a new West's two ton Ice Machine. Salary about 50 Rs. Apply with copies of certificates to SETT BIRDHICHUND KOTHARI, Jeypour.

WANTED.—A good expert DRAFTSMAN, having knowledge of Surveying, levelling and estimating. Salary Rs. 50 per Mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials and specimen of drawings to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Kanara District.

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TO BE LET.—From 1st of May, for six months, The CLOISTERS, upper-storied HOUSE, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, completely furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to A. BREUL, care of Breul & Co.

FALCON BRAND Varnishes, White Zinc, White Lead, Paints and colors of all sorts—Wilkinson Heywood and Clark, Manufacturers, London, Liverpool, Paris and Jaha Mahal, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. Moderate charges. Proprietor, S. ROMANI.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed with my family in the Alexandra Hotel for three weeks, and was well satisfied with everything. The Proprietor is a most polite and obliging gentleman, and the servants were also obliging and respectful. The table was good, indeed, and the accommodation excellent and the charges very moderate. I ought to mention the fact that on our arrival at the Hotel, Mrs. Lyon was very sick, indeed, and after a brief stay of three weeks was so far recovered as to be able to return home.—JAMES LYON, M. E. Mission, Ajmere.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements. Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

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By Order,

J. FOWLE, Captain,

Ag. Mily. Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Govt. House, Malabar Point, 27th March 1892.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 26.

Silver was down again yesterday both in London and New York, the fall in the former market having been ½d. per oz., at 40 7-16d.; while, in the latter, the drop was ¾ cent at 88 cents per oz. with demand at Exchange on London ½ cent higher, at 4·88 dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday, 170,000 ounces of Silver, at 88·30 to 88 cents per oz. In London Stock Exchange quotations, Rupee Securities were unchanged in Rupees, at £68¾, but ¼ lower in the other denominations, at £66¾. Consols remained at 95⅞; but the market rates of discount were put up ⅛ per cent. short London Bills, and ⅜ on six months' right Indian Bank Paper, say to 1⅞ and 2⅛ per cent., respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ per cent. lower, at 107½. The Exchange Bank again reduced their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s 3 15-16d. The weekly Specie Shipments to India consisted of £110,000 in Silver, to this port.

To-day there has been no further change in the value of Silver in London; and the other financial quotations usually wired are all unaltered. The price of Silver in New York to-day has been mutilated in transmission and a repetition has been called for; Exchange on London remained at 4·88 dollars.

Reuter reports no further change in the Wheat or Seed markets yesterday. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,840,000 or 80,000 quarters less than the estimate on the previous Friday.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening; Sales steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to East Indian. The price of ready Mid-American remained at 3¾d. per lb.; and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were ⅛d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 3 19-32d. for March, and March-April deliveries and 3¾d. for July-August. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was flat.

An advance of 1-16d. in the price of spot Americans has taken place to-day in Liverpool, at 3 11-16d. per lb. and Arrivals are 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-64d. in the more distant, the only change in East Indian Cotton being a decline of 1-16 in Tinnevellys in both grades. The market closed firm this afternoon generally and for Surats, and Arrivals quiet but steady, the Sales summing up 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indi[an]. The day's imports are 14,000 bales. The Manche[ster] Market has been dull.

There was a good deal more doing in Cotton in Liverpool last week than during the previous six business days, the total Sales having reached 17,000 bales more, at 66,000 bales (including only the usual 1,000 bales of Suits), the amount forwarded to consumers having been 6,000 bales greater, at 68,000 bales. The Imports had been 6,000 bales heavier, at 89,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 000 bales, and had become greater by 573,000 bales than in 1891, at the same time, and 626,000 bales more than that held in 1890. The Stock of Surats was 3,000 bales more than at the close of the previous week, at 42,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 70,000 bales, while of Surats there were 38,000 bales more in sight; the figures which we give below now showing an increase in the former of 1,142,000 bales compared with last year's Visible Supply at the same time, and of 1,737,000 bales as against that in the previous year; and a decrease in East Indians of 211,000 bales and 271,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. The price of spot Mid-Americans had advanced 1-16d. during the week, and Arrivals were 3-32d. to 7-64d. higher yesterday than on the previous Friday; the former showing a decline of 1⅛d. and of 2¼d. compared with the quotations at the same time last year and the year before, respectively.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York remained at [illegible] Futures for June were [illegible] points higher, at 6·69 cents. The Receipts at [illegible] U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales., making the week's total much less than in the corresponding week last year, though greater, to almost the same extent, than that in 1890; the total figures for this season now showing an increase of 203,000 bales compared with last year's, and of 858,000 bales as against those in the year before. The total quantity on sight yesterday was 8,290,000 bales, compared with 8,210,000 bales visible a week ago.

The Spot price in New York has been unchanged again to-day; but June Futures have further advanced two points to 6·71 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 9,000 bales, going against 16,000 bales last year, and 14,000 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts.....	70,000	102,000	41,000
" exports to U. Kingdom ..	56,000	57,000	35,000
" " Continent.....	54,000	51,000	34,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	6,393,000	6,190,000	5,535,000
" exports to U. K. ..	2,734,000	2,663,000	2,484,000
" " to Continent ..	1,993,000	2,104,000	1,879,000
" Stock in the Ports.....	1,100,000	666,000	385,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 25th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	4,480,000	3,337,940	2,743,460
" Surats	281,000	491,670	551,000
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,741,000	1,168,110	1,114,560
" London	9,000	17,000	15,000
American afloat	110,000	150,000	95,000
East Indian "	10,000	15,000	95,000
Total ...	1,870,000	1,350,110	1,319,560
Price of Mid-Americans.....	3¾d.	4½d.	6¼d.
" Good Dholleras.....	3½d.	3 15-16d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	¼d.	15-16d.	1 7-16d.

EXPORTERS have taken about twice as much Cotton as the Mills are to-day, a moderate business having been done upon the whole in a steady market at an advance of Re. 1 per candy. Shippers' purchases sum up 3,600 bales, consisting of 600 Julgaum, at Rs. 144; 250 Broach, at Rs. 159-62; 200 Nugger, at Rs. 147½; 150 Akote, at Rs. 140; and 100 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 154; Dhulia, at Rs. 139; Bengal, at Rs. 135; and Barsee, at Rs. 132; while local spinners have taken 850 bales, made up of 400 Karanja, at Rs. 195½; 100 each of Broach at Rs. 160½; Amle Ginned, at Rs. 151; Barsee, at Rs. 156, and Khangaum, at Rs. 150; and 50 Mowa, at Rs. 157 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS. These markets have been steady to-day, with a moderate export business passing in both; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,087 bales.
Wheat.....	34,211 cwts.
Linseed	38,871 "
Rapeseed	2,328 "
Gingelly	4,064 "
Groundnuts	2,578 "
Castorseed	3,567 "

FREIGHTS are dull, nominally, at last rates, but no freight business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE again opened weak in presence of the advices regarding Silver above reported, at 1s. 3½d. for three months' sight Credits, and, nothing coming out, the rate soon became 1s 3 15-32d. at which a little was done, and then 7-16d. was asked; but up to the close we did not hear of its having been obtained. On Bank Remittance, a little Telegraphic was done at 1s. 3 11-32d. and then at 1s. 3 5-16d. at the opening; but the demand was limited. The market closed weak at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 3 9-32d. to 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 3¼ to 9-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 3 15-32d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·68.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A decline of 3-16 to ¼ per cent. has taken place in the price of Fours to-day from yesterday's closing rates, at 107 1-16 for cash and the coming settlement, and 106 15-16 for the April account, the feeling, however, having been steady at the decline.

SHARES.—There has been some movement in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, prices having, in most cases, where there has been any change, favoured sellers, at our revised quotations. In Press shares, also, there has been something doing, and Volkarts have advanced Rs. 50; while New Berar are Rs. 7½ higher.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.
MARRIAGE.

WADIA—POWALLA—March 23, at Parkfield, Parel, Khurshedji, eldest son of Mr. Nusserwanjee A. H. Wadia, to Rutty, only daughter of the late Sorabji C. Powalla.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

HOCKIN—March 16, at Upper Panora, Chumbera Peak, Vayitri, the wife of J Williams Hockin, of a son.
WILKINSON—March 23, at Madras, the wife of F Wilkinson, of a son.

DEATHS.

BIRNIE—March 23, at Lucknow, Muriel Ada, the beloved infant daughter of Harry and Edith Birnie, aged nearly 8 months.
THATCHER—March 22, at the Lying-in-Hospital, Madras, Ellen, the beloved wife of Store Sergeant S W Thatcher, Ordnance Department, Madras.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1892.

THIS afternoon the Municipal Corporation will, it may be hoped, come to a vote on the motion of "grave censure" on the Standing Committee, which, three months after date, has been proposed in reference to the settlement of Messrs. Glover and Co.'s demand for Rs. 4,39,000 by a payment of Rs. 1,25,000. This payment, it has been alleged, was unnecessary, only some sixteen or twenty thousand rupees being due. Mr. A. M. Dharamsey and Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, two of the minority of the Standing Committee in a minute of dissent from the action of their colleagues, asserted that the Standing Committee had paid away a lakh and a quarter, the claim to which could not be made good in a court of law; that the Committee did this without possessing themselves of the facts or reading the papers, after counsel had in the clearest terms stated that the claim was untenable. It was also stated in this minute or pamphlet, that the first intimation of the matter to the Standing Committee was a verbal statement from the Commissioner "that he had made an offer of Rs. 1,20,000 to Messrs. Glover and Co., which offer had been refused," and that the members felt surprised that so large an offer should have been made without the matter having been brought before the Committee. This pamphlet, which the Commissioner described as a work of fiction, was printed and circulated, and the allegations created not unnaturally a strong prepossession against the Standing Committee. It certainly seems strange that, if the facts were as stated, the authors of the pamphlet should have allowed their colleagues to throw away a lakh and a half of Municipal money, and only entered their protest some weeks after the Standing Committee had wantonly and recklessly disregarded the clear opinion of counsel. If the dissentients were as fully satisfied at the time that the matter was not one which the Standing Committee was competent to deal with, they should not have permitted so grave an impropriety without the strongest and most emphatic protest, and they ought to have stopped the payment of the money improperly voted. The subject has been under discussion for two afternoons. On Saturday we gave some columns to the statements of the Chairman of the Standing Committee, Mr. Carroll, and of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Acworth. On a previous occasion we gave publicity to the amplification of the accusatory pamphlet which formed the burden of Mr. A. M. Dharamsey's speech, the purport of which was embodied in the proposed vote of grave censure, in itself a document of some length. For those who have not found time to read columns of small print, it may be as well to state the grounds on which the decision was taken to compromise the claims preferred by the contractors: Mr. Carroll and Colonel Merewether, who are engineers, concurred in the opinion arrived at by Mr. Clerke, the Engineer of the Tansa Works, that the preparation of the foundations of the great dam involved work of a kind not contemplated by either party, and not provided for in the specifications. Supposing, said Mr. Carroll, that the contractor was told that he would have to build foundations on solid rock which would probably be met with twenty-five feet below the surface, and it was afterwards found that he had to go down one hundred feet, it would be impossible to apply the terms of the contract to the new circumstances. The contractors of the Tansa Dam had found that the rock was not solid at a reasonable distance, and Mr. Clerke told them that they must go down further, and this involved not only the deepening of the excavations but the widening of the dam beyond what was provided for in the specifications. This involved great expense, and he held it to be perfect folly to expect that the contractors could be called upon to do work for which they had not contracted. Colonel Merewether took the same view, and stated that when he minuted that Messrs. Glover should be left to establish any valid claim in a court of law, he was under the impression that they had refused to accept less than they claimed. He considered it absurd, when the Corporation had placed at the disposal of the Standing Committee one lakh and a-half to meet those claims, to refuse to settle them for a lakh and a quarter, whereby litigation was avoided and the Municipality saved a quarter of a lakh. The Municipal Commissioner commented with severity upon the allegation that he had, of his own motion, offered a lakh and twenty thousand rupees to the contractors without consulting the Committee. No such offer had been made, for he had no power to make it. He informed the contractors, without prejudice, that he would recommend a payment of that amount to the Committee. The contractors claimed Rs. 4,39,000, but abandoned untenable claims, which they knew they could not legally enforce. They demanded however, Rs. 2,07,000. Of this amount he informed the Standing Committee that from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 80,000 was recoverable in a court of law. The balance of Rs. 1,26,990 remained, some of the items of which were perhaps tenable. They might or might not have been successfully resisted. The legal opinion of Mr. Inverarity on the point was guarded and doubtful. A sum of Rs. 80,390, which was clearly enforcible, deducted from Rs. 2,07,380, a balance of Rs. 1,26,990 remained, and this was settled by a payment of Rs. 39,610, which he regarded as a satisfactory compromise. Mr. Inverarity's opinion, which has been frequently referred to on both sides, has not been published, as it is deemed inconvenient to do so while the differences with another firm of contractors is pending. Without reference to the text of this document, it is of course difficult to arrive at an absolute conclusion as to the degree of liability attaching to the Municipality in regard to certain of the heads of claim, compromised by the payment of Rs. 39,000. All that we know is that in reply to an inquiry whether Messrs. Glover could enforce their claims, Mr. Inverarity made a statement in the opinion of the Municipal Commissioner was guarded negative—an expression which Mr. Crawford, a very competent authority on such a point, regards as accurately interpreting Mr. Inverarity's view of the possibilities. It is understood on the other hand that another eminent counsel advised the contractors that they could enforce their claims. Litigation would in the nature of the case have been costly and tedious, for books of measurements must have been produced and the evidence of experts taken. The risk of going into court to contest claims for work actually done which was admittedly not contemplated by either side when the contract was entered into, was certainly one which most men of business would probably deem it wise to avoid.

IT has been asserted that the late Raja of Manipur died because he persisted in drinking the filthy water of a tank after the evils of such a course had been pointed out to him. If this be true it only adds one more to the hundreds of thousands of victims to what is falsely called religious prejudice. In these days, when it has been so conclusively shown that the microbe is the natural enemy we have to encounter, it is perfectly absurd that any superstition which may choose to call itself religion should be allowed to assist its attacks. The great discoveries in medical and sanitary science have been made by the intellect which the Creator has given to man to be used for his own good, and to preserve the life entrusted to him. The existence of this living poison has been only lately discovered, and is merely an addition to the list of known poisons. Certain precautions to guard us against that living poison are as necessary as to save us from any other, and to neglect them is criminal. The time may come when the religious leaders of the people will put themselves on the side of sanitation. At present, unfortunately, they are strongly opposed to it. That their opposition to sanitation endangers the health and lives of the rest of the community follows as a necessary corollary. Then comes the question whether the rest of the world should allow itself to be endangered by the insanitary practices of their neighbours. The danger of drinking impure water—water from foul sources—needs no further demonstration. That the use of pure water minimises the risk of many infectious and horrible diseases has been amply proved. Nevertheless there are immense numbers of people who deliberately drink water which they know to be impure, and who resent any suggestion that they should either purify this water before drinking it, or provide themselves with the pure element. Life has not been given to man for the purpose of being thrown away, and to drink water known to contain the seeds of death is as certainly suicide as to drink the more direct and obvious forms of poison. If it be advanced that religion forbids the elimination of this poison because religion forbids the taking of life, the only possible reply is that such a religion is worse than none at all. We may go further and say with perfect justice that those who profess that form of religion and are educated enough to know the danger of these practices are worse than fools. They are criminals. It is high time that there should be plain speaking on this subject. Where the real religion, the true religious feelings of the people of this country are concerned, no one would be so careful as we should be to respect them. But when customs observances are shielded by the sacred name of religion and are shown to be absolutely dangerous not only to the devotees themselves, but to the world at large, we cannot allow them that shield. They must take rank as superstitions only. In this we trust we shall have the undivided support of all true Hindus. We are not concerned with cases where poisonous water is drunk through ignorance. That is another matter, for ignorance is curable, whereas superstition, when miscalled religion, is a very much more difficult state to deal with. The way in which matters stand is that the Hindu drinks water which is known to contain the germs of cholera or other disease. He takes no steps to destroy those germs, although he knows what steps to take. His refusal will go so far as to deny their existence, but that is merely to avoid the dilemma. Through neglect of these precautions the Hindu is attacked by cholera, and the infection, the germs of the disease, are carried elsewhere. Then the rest of the world remonstrates; it objects to being poisoned by anybody. To this objection the reply is that religion distinctly insists upon it that he shall be permitted to poison the world and thereby to save his own soul. To this there are two rejoinders. One is that it is not his religion but his superstition that gives him such foolish orders, and the other is that the world refuses to be poisoned in order to save a soul so silly, or any other soul. The rest of the world goes further still, and says that no one's soul will or can be saved by poisoning other people's bodies; and further it says that it does not believe that the true Hindu religion contains any such childish prohibition as could lead to direct loss of the life God has given to man. In sum, the meaning of what we have said is that the purification of drinking water in India is a matter of immense importance to all the world, and that in the way of its purification stands a foolish and ignorant superstition which has been inserted into the Hindu religion, and has in reality nothing whatever to do with any sort or form of sacred belief. When, on the same superstitious principle, the Indian spares the venomous snake, and thereby causes the death of an innocent person, the rest of the world is not concerned. If the man indirectly kills himself or his neighbour, those outside his country can only be sorry that a human being should be so foolish. When he endangers lives in other countries it is a different matter. The world is concerning itself very minutely with the question of sanitation, and it has been for some time pointing to India as the principal source of at least one most fatal epidemic disease. It is beginning to discover that a certain form of superstition in India fosters this disease, and it will not be long before the natural remedy of sanitation will be positively forced upon the people. It is not only England, the ruling power in this country, that remonstrates. The outcry is louder from other parts of Europe, and it will lead to the abolition, sooner or later, of this particular superstition. It is a barbarous one, and utterly unworthy of a people which professes to be civilised. The remedy ought to come from the people themselves, and there is no reason why it should not do so. But it is very slow in coming.

WHEN antipyrin first came to India in a neat phial of compressed tabloids it bore a label directing the use of one or two as necessary. Now, however, the directions are "to be used as the physician may prescribe." For it is no longer deemed prudent to leave the drug in the hands of persons ignorant of its properties. A cry was raised some time ago against its use, and now the lay as well as the professional journals are warning the public as to the dangerous nature of the powerful drug. Antipyrin, it appears, has become a positive rage. For relief from headache, neuralgia, nerve disorders of every kind, it has become the invariable practice of thousands to fly to this new medicine. Yet, says a professional chemist who has addressed a communication on the subject to a well-known weekly paper, nobody, or almost nobody, except the faculty, knows either the nature or the genesis of antipyrin, and he proceeds to point a moral, which is that we should no more play with poison than with fire. Like aniline, benzine, and phenol this specific is extracted from coal tar, and is undoubtedly capable of suppressing acute pain almost immediately, while in fevers it rarely fails to reduce the temperature of the patient. Let it not be forgotten, exclaims our contemporary's correspondent, that antipyrin "in spite of its advantages, and services, is an undoubted poison, even a violent poison." In support of this assertion the writer declares that the accidents attributed to it during the seven or eight years that it has been known as a remedy are too numerous to count. It would perhaps have been more satisfactory had he specified these for the further enlightenment of his readers, for few, particularly among those prejudiced in favour of the drug, will be inclined to accept the bare statement. It is, however, pronounced to possess vices which match its good qualities, and its beneficent effects themselves are not without perils. It soothes by stupefying the nervous system, the vaso-motor nerves, and there follows a reduction of the circulation of the blood, which tends to coagulate. It does not suppress the malady, but merely dulls the pain which attends it, and it may be "the creation of a dangerous illusion, lulling distrust, and paralysing defensive action." The use of drugs of any kind, except under medical advice, is unwise, and if this can be brought home to the consumer, though the trade may be affected somewhat, suffering humanity in general will be at an advantage.

IF the Industrial Revival of Western India can be helped on by the publication of a quarterly review devoted to the discussion of industrial and economic subjects, everybody should wish well to a review with that object, the first number of which is about to appear at Poona. We gather from the introductory article, the advance sheets of which have been sent to us, that the first purpose of the new publication will be to obtain "a view of scientific political economy that shall apply to India, and stand the test of her moral and material development." Political economy indeed, as hitherto taught, has seemed merciless to Indian economists, for the law of free trade which counsels nations to buy in the cheapest markets has ruined many of the indigenous industries, and once again we hear of the mischief that the modern industrialism of the West has done to "the delicate fabrics of Dacca and Calicut and the art industries of Upper India." A new economy, which shall show that hand industries can be made to hold their own against machine labour without detriment to the consumer, would be an interesting feature of the new review, and if a "Political Economy for India," which certainly needs to be written, should be the outcome of this venture, economic students will have something to be thankful for. Of more direct service, however, will be the endeavours of the review to show what India can manufacture, and what she can be made to manufacture. In this way some of the ground to be covered by the long-talked-of industrial survey of India may be opened out. There are undoubtedly many things in out-of-the-way towns and villages of which the outer world know little or nothing, and for which a demand would spring up if they were brought into the light. Here the review may do as much good as the district museum, which it is suggested should be established in the head-quarter town of every Collectorate. The association under whose auspices the review is being brought out are apparently strong believers in museums and exhibition, and their belief has been confirmed in a very practical way by at least one Government officer of standing whom no one would call a dreamer or a

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

THE PAYMENT OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

REJECTION OF THE PROPOSAL.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Charles Renwick, member for Wansbeck, brought forward a resolution in favour of paying members of Parliament for their services, which, on a division of the House, was rejected by a majority of sixty-five votes.

THE DURHAM STRIKES.

In consequence of the constant attacks made by the Durham miners who have struck, on the men working at the pumps, a squadron of dragoons has been sent to the scene of the disturbance.

THE LIVERPOOL MURDERS.

STRANGE CONFESSION OF DEEMING.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

It is stated that Deeming has confessed to having committed the murders at Rainhill, a village near Liverpool, where the five bodies were found, and also to the last two Whitechapel murders. The London police, however, discredit his connection with the Whitechapel murders, and believe that his object is to secure a trial in England and thus prolong his life.

THE CATHOLIC PARTY IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, MARCH 25.

The Catholic party are very wrathful at the Education Bill being dropped and are deserting the Government in consequence.

THE PRUSSIAN PREMIERSHIP.

The separation of the offices of Chancellor of the Empire and Prussian Premier is generally condemned.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, MARCH 26.

The Emperor William has returned here from the country, having greatly benefitted by the change.

ARREST OF A CHINESE OFFICIAL.

TIENTSIN, MARCH 26.

The Tsung-li-Yamen, yielding to the pressure brought to bear by the representatives of the Foreign Powers, has ordered the arrest of a high Chinese official, who is the avowed author of certain anti-foreign pamphlets which have been circulated.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

PARIS, MARCH 27.

Another dynamite explosion took place here this morning at the residence of the prosecuting counsel in the recent Anarchist trials.

The interior of the house was utterly demolished and fifteen of the inmates injured.

GOVERNMENT THREATEN TO CLOSE THE CHURCHES.

In consequence of the sermons recently delivered by the priests in Paris relating to political affairs the French Government have threatened to close all the Churches unless the sermons complained of are stopped.

A SCOTCH PRIEST EXPELLED.

The French Government have resolved to expel from the country the Scotch Jesuit Father Forbes, owing to the insulting way he has spoken of the French Army in his discourses.

It is stated that Lord Dufferin will intervene in the matter.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS DETAILED.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 25.

The United States' Government have detailed eleven American war-ships for the express purpose of preventing poaching in the Behring Sea.

THE SILVER BILL.

It is presumed that the feeling of the House of Representatives must have undergone a change in regard to the Bland Silver Bill, as even the opponents of the Bill expected a large majority in its favour.

THE SILVER PURCHASES.

The United States Treasury bought 170,000 ounces of silver at 88·30 to 88·34.

THE MANIPUR-ASSAM ROAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NICHUGUARD, MARCH 25.

The Nichuguard Gorge on the Manipur-Assam Road has been pierced by a cart road by the Madras Pioneers and Sappers, specially brought up for the purpose, and carts have gone through to-day to convey the baggage from Depupani camp, on the return of the troops to India. The first detachment of the 1st Madras Pioneers leaves for Shikarighat to-day for embarkation there on the 3rd April. The work was commenced in the middle of November; 21,000lbs. of dynamite have been expended and about five million cubic feet, chiefly of rock excavated. Strong wooden bridges have been thrown over the principal nullahs by the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, who have also bridged the Kuki river, 390 feet wide. The health of the troops, except at the commencement, has been excellent. Three fatal and numerous slight accidents occurred. The work has been successfully carried out in the allotted time by the superintendent of works, in the face of numerous difficulties. The work when in progress was inspected by the Chief Commissioner and Chief Engineer of Assam and General Channer, all of whom expressed satisfaction at the progress and quality of the work done.

ENROLMENT OF EURASIANS AS SOLDIERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 27.

The President of the local Eurasian Association writes in the Association organ that he hopes next week to give more definite information as to the form in which the Government is likely to offer employment as soldiers to Eurasians. He believes it will be decided to begin the experiment by manning the garrison batteries in the Madras Command from the Eurasian community.

THE MADRAS VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.

H. E. the Governor as Honorary Colonel of the Madras Volunteer Guards was present at the inspection yesterday, and addressing the regiment remarked that theirs was the first volunteer regiment formed in India. He regretted the want of officers, and said he could not account for this want of public spirit here, while it was not lacking in other parts of India.

BURMA-CHINESE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 27.

The Rangoon *Gazette* says that it has been agreed with China to appoint a Burma-Chinese Delimitation Commission, a step which China has at all times urged, but which the British refused.

THE AKYAB OUTBREAK REPORT.

The official report on the Akyab outbreak is not satisfactory, for a further report has been called for. The official report of the outbreak on the 19th instant in the remote police guard in the Tharrawady district in which two police were killed, and two wounded, says that the prisoners, having cut portions of the cage, managed to burst their way out, killing the sentries and wounding two other police. The dacoits made off with all the arms of the place, and some anxiety was felt as to their movements. Eleven, however, out of the twelve, were re-captured few days later.

CYCLONIC WEATHER IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

Steamers arriving report heavy weather in the Bay. The s. s. Canara, from Calcutta, with the English mail, arrived to-day twenty-four hours late, and reports storms of cyclonic violence, accompanied by heavy seas and dense rain. The area of disturbance appears almost altogether to be confined to the Gulf of Martaban.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

The steam-ship Bengal is reported to have gone ashore on the Palmyra Reef, at the mouth of the river. The s. s. Bengal is the sister ship to the s. s. Ganges, which about three years ago went ashore on the same reef.

ADDRESSES TO THE HON. RAO BAHADUR RANCHODLAL CHHOTALAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 27.

Congratulatory addresses have been presented to the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chhotalal, C.I.E., by the public, the Gujerat Vernacular Society, the Gujerat and Mitramelapak Clubs, the Ahmedabad Municipality, and the Sathodra Nagar community on his nomination to the Bombay Legislative Council.

At the request of some of the residents of Khadia the honourable gentleman has given away Rs. 12,000 to establish a girls' school in that part of the city; and has also placed Rs. 2,000 at the disposal of the Municipality to erect a fountain.

MEETING AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, MARCH 26.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Madha was held yesterday evening at Chawdi, Mr. Tuljaramshet, a merchant, presiding. More than three hundred people of all classes and professions were present. Rev. Mr. Bapuji and others made speeches. A resolution was passed requesting the authorities to close the liquor-shops at the request of the townspeople. Dr. Keskar and others attended the meeting. He made an eloquent appeal to the audience to abstain from intoxicants. He asked the people to imitate their rulers in their virtues, and not in their vices.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 25.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee left here for Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara left here this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Maria Teresa, from Trieste, left this morning for Bombay.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 25.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here for Bombay this evening.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Gwalior (extra) left here this evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Aden (extra) arrived here this morning.

The Italian steamer Bisagno which left Bombay on the 15th instant, arrived at Singapore to-day the 26th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3⅛
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 3⅛
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	96
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅛
4½ per cent. ,,	66⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅞
Bar Silver	40 7-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	66,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	1,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	89,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	6,000	,,
,, ,, Stock of Cotton	1,741,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	42,000	,,
,, Stock in London	9,000	,,

DEPARTURE OF THE HON. MR. J. NUGENT.

The affectionate regard and esteem, in which the Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, Member of his Excellency the Viceroy's Legislative Council, has been held by those who worked under him in this Presidency, were evidenced by the large assemblage who greeted him on Saturday last, on the occasion of his leaving on a year's furlough to Europe by the English mail steamer Mirzapore. Shortly after mid-day Mr. Nugent arrived at the Apollo Bunder in a carriage and pair, with Sirdar Diler Jung, who served as a police officer under him when he was Collector of the Callian District many years ago. On the carriage stopping at the head of the Bunder, those present pressed round Mr. Nugent and wished him *bon voyage*, accompanied with many hearty expressions of good-will. Among them were Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur Cursetjee R. Thanawalla, Messrs. K. N. Servai, Jehanghirshah E. Kohiyar, M. N. Wadia, Framroz Rustomjee Joshi, Hormusjee C. Coorlawalla, Ghanesham Nilkanth, Ranchordas Narotumdas, Nilkanth Mahadeo, &c. Mr. Nugent recognised many old friends, and thanked them for the expressions of their good-will. Beautiful bouquets of flowers were presented to him, and several of those present accompanied him to the mail boat.

Among the other passengers by the Mirzapore were the Hon. Miss Gertrude Kinnaird, Sir Kenneth Cumming, Mr. G. A. Kittredge, the Hon. Mrs. Elliott, and Professor and Mrs. Holden.

THE CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already received	Rs. 2,085
Mr. J. A. Baines	100
Total	2,185

MARRIAGE OF MISS WEST.

The brightest and prettiest wedding that has graced the present season in Bombay was undoubtedly that which took place on Saturday morning, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, when Mr. Claude H. A. Hill, C. S., eldest son of Capt. and Mrs. Hill of Beverley, Yorkshire, led Miss Frances May West, daughter of the Hon. Sir Raymond West, to the altar. The Cathedral assumed for the nonce an appearance which befitted such an occasion, the chancel and altar being brightened by a collection of plants and flowers. Some time before the arrival of the bride and bridegroom the Church was filled by the friends of the happy pair, and when they had assembled—the ladies, in charming toilets, many carrying beautiful bouquets, and a goodly display of military uniforms amongst the gentlemen—the scene was one that is only witnessed on rare occasions. Amongst those invited, most of whom were at the church, were:—

H. E. Lord Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. Acworth.
Dr. and Mrs. Arnott.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mrs. Birdwood.
General and Mrs. Budgen.
The Hon. Mr Justice Bayley,
Mr. and Mrs. Benn.
Mr. and Miss Branson.
Mr. Beatty.
Dr. and Mrs. Boyd.
Mr. Burke.
Colonel and Mrs. Bisset.
Mr. and Mrs. Cassels.
Mr. and Mrs Campbell.
Mr. James Campbell.
Mr. and Mrs. Craigie.
Dr. Childe.
Mr. Chitty.
Mr. George Cotton.
Mr. Cooper.
Capt. Cox, A.-D.-C.
Col. Curtess.
Mr. Creagh.
Dr. and Mrs. Dimmock.
Mr Drew, C.S.
Mr. Dunsterville.
Mr S. W. Edgerley, C.S.
The Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Chas. Farran.
The Hon. Mr. L.R.W. Forrest and Miss Forrest.
Col. Firebrace.
Capt. Fowle, Acting M. S.
Mr. C. E. Fox.
Mr. Fleming.
Mr. and Mrs. Fitz-Maurice.
Sir George Greaves, Com.-in-Chief.
Brig.-Genl. Gatacre.
Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Geary.
Mr., Mrs., and Miss Gilbert.
Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Grey.
Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Griffiths.
Mr. and Mrs. Hughes.
Mr. and Mrs. Robarts Hamilton.
Mr. and Mrs. Hathornthwaite.
Dr. and Mrs. Hatch.
Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson.
Col. Hill.
Mr. Harvey, C.S.
Mr. and Mrs. Heinrichs.
Capt. Harrison.
Mr. Harris, York L. I.
Col. Hancock.
Dr. Hojel.
The Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Jardine.
Mr. James Jardine.
Mr. and Mrs. Jopp.
Miss Jervoise.
Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangier.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Kirkham.
Mr A. H. King.
Mr and Miss Latham.
Dr., Mrs., and Miss Langley
Mr. and Mrs. Logan.
Mr. C. A. Logan, C.S.
Mr. Little, C.S.
Mr. Loch, C.S.
Mr. Lee-Warner, C.S.
Major Leatham.
Mr., Mrs., and Miss Mackenzie.
Dr., Mrs., and Miss Macnachie.
Mr. and Miss Murray.
Major and Mrs. Martin.
Colonel Merewether.
Dr. Martin.
Dr. Meyer.
Mr. Mills, I. M. S. Canniag.
Mr. and Miss Maconachie.
Mr. and Mrs. Ferrers Nicholson.
Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, C.S.
The Hon. Mr. Naylor, C.S.
Capt. Nuttall, A.-D.-C.
Principal and Mrs. Oxenham.
Hon. T. O'Brien.
Mr. and Mrs. Owen.
Mr. Ottley, York L. I.
Sir Chas. Pritchard, K.C.I.E.
Mr. and Mrs. Payne.
The Hon. Mr. Justice and Miss Parsons.
Dr., Mrs., and Miss Peterson.
Col., Mrs., and the Misses Pearse.
Mr. and Mrs. Prevost.
Dr. and Mrs. Pollen.
Dr. John Pollen.
Lieut.-General, Mrs., and Miss Pottinger.
Mr. and Mrs. Phipson.
Dr. Pinkerton.
Dr. Quill.
Mr. Quin, C.S.
Col. and Mrs. Riddell.
Mr. and Mrs. Rickards.
Mr. Ryrie.
Mr. Raikes.
Mr. and Mrs. Rivett-Carnac
Mr. Rand, C.S.
Mr. Reid, C.S.
Sir Chas. Sargent, the Hon'ble Chief Justice.
Lady and Miss Souter.
Archdeacon and Mrs. Scott.
Mr., Mrs., and Miss Stevens.
Mr. and Mrs. Sooramanga.
Mr. and Mrs. Symms.
The Misses Stacey.
Mr. and Mrs. Sleigh.
Mr. and Mrs. Chewan.
Mr. Starling.
Mr. W. P. Symonds., C. S.
Miss Simpson.
Mr. Slater.
Miss Swan.
Mr. Mrs. and Miss Thomson.
Sir Thomas Thompson.
Miss Thompson.
Mr. and Mrs. Uloth.
Major and Mrs. Von Donop.
Col. and Mrs. Wilson.
Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth.
Mr. and Mrs. Walker.
Dr. Waters.
Mr. Howartt Warden.
Mrs. Warden.
Surg.-Gen. and Mrs. Webb.
Mrs. Westropp.
Dr. Wilson.
Mr. Waddington.
Mr. Younghusband, C.S.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the bride-groom, accompanied by his best man, Mr. C. W. Waddington, C.S., arrived at the Cathedral, and was soon followed by the bride, her father, and the bridesmaids. The dress of the bride was of rich ivory satin duchesse, trimmed with handsome silver embroidery round the train, and with a front of the same; a cascade of beautiful Brussels old lace, a gift from the bride's mother, finished off the embroidery at the sides. Sprays of orange blossom, myrtle, and hawthorn, decked the skirt, train, and bodice, whilst the veil was fastened with a diamond star and crescent. The bridesmaids were Miss Daisy West, Miss Souter, Miss Latham, and Miss Parsons. Their frocks were of old-fashioned cream muslin with fichus, and old rose pink sashes and wide Gainsboro' hats. A novelty was introduced by the bridesmaids. The ladies carried instead of the conventional bouquets, large Arcadian shepherdess crooks, daintily ornamented with long cream-coloured streamers, fastened by a bunch of hawthorn blossoms, the same flower being introduced in a spray on the hat, a pretty compliment to the bride's name, "May." The bridesmaids also wore gold horseshoe bangles, the gift of the bridegroom. Master Nicholson officiated as page, and wore a silk suit with old rose pink sash and hat, feathers to match, patent leather shoes, with pink bows and paste buckles, and a gold horseshoe pin, the gift of the bridegroom. While awaiting the arrival of the bride Mr. Mant played on the organ the sweet music of B. Tour's Intermezzo. The bridal party was met at the porch by the Rev. F. N. Hill; the bride carrying a magnificent bouquet, they then proceeded up the nave, the organ playing the fugue in A by Corelli. The bride was accompanied by her father Sir Raymond West, whilst the page carrying the beautiful sweeping train of the bride's dress, and the bridesmaids followed, being met at the chancel steps by the bridegroom and the best man. The Rev. Mr. Hill then impressively went through the marriage service, the bride being given away by her father. At the termination of the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, and the bridal party proceeded to the vestry, the organ pealing out the stirring tones of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The register was signed by Sir Raymond West, Sir Chas. Sargent, Mr. C. W. Waddington, C. S., Mrs. Breul, and Mrs. Symons. The bride and bridegroom then drove off, followed by most of those who had witnessed the ceremony at the church, to "the Cloisters," the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Breul, which was made as gay and beautiful as banks of white flowers could make it. There Mr. and Mrs. Hill received the congratulations and hearty good wishes of their friends. The presents were exhibited on the verandah, and they made a large and attractive display. They were both numerous and costly and included a beautiful tea-set from H. E. the Governor. His Excellency, shortly after the arrival of the bride and bride-groom drove up to the house, and having offered his best wishes, the whole party proceeded to the dining room. The wedding cake, made by Bazzard, London, occupied the centre of the floor, and was indeed a magnificent structure, standing about four feet high. The bride having cut the cake, his Excellency said: A very high honour has been placed in my hands, that of asking you to drink the health of Mr. and Mrs. Hill. Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking—(laughter)—at least public speaking on occasions of this kind, for I have never had the honour of proposing a bride's health before—I have had the honour on one occasion of applying for a bride, but that is hardly sufficient practice to render one efficient for the duty. One's ideas at such a time as this are apt to be rather mixed, and if my remarks are not such as you are accustomed to hear, I trust you will excuse me. Fortunately, in the circumstances, a long speech is neither requisite, nor desirable—and more, I am sure Mr. and Mrs. Hill will both be only too glad if I do not extend my remarks to any great length. From what we know of the bride and bridegroom, I may safely say there is every possible prospect of their having a happy married life. (Applause.) I am sure we all sincerely trust that the occasional exodus they may make to the hill stations may be the only acclivity they will encounter, that their course through life will be a long, a smooth, and easy plain, and that they will be helped in the progress by those best of all auxiliaries, mutual affection, mutual esteem, and mutual concession. (Renewed applause.) Knowing them as we do, we have the surest belief that these auxiliaries will not be wanting, and therefore their prospects are of the brightest. In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, let us wish them the happiest possible life they can meet with. (Loud applause.)

The health of the bride and bridegroom having been heartily honoured with three cheers,

The bridegroom thanked the Governor for the kind manner in which his Excellency had proposed the toast, and the ladies and gentlemen present for the cordial way in which they had received it. When Mrs. Hill and himself started for Poona that afternoon they would carry with them warm feelings of gratitude for the kindness they had experienced.

Subsequently Mr. Hill gave the toast of the bridesmaids, which, having been duly honoured was responded to by the best man, Mr. C. W. Waddington.

In the course of a humorous speech, Mr. Waddington said for the task which devolved upon him, he need hardly tell them he felt himself inadequate, because he was sure they would arrive at that conclusion for themselves before he had gone very far. (Laughter.) Since it was his duty—he need not add his privilege—to be the spokesman of the bridesmaids, he would endeavour to say something fitting. He would remind them that once in ancient times there lived a sect of philosophers who made it their object to seek that which was fitting, and when they had discovered it to abide by it, saying "This is the thing that fits." Of course, he would be told that philosophy had nothing to do with weddings, but he was assured that "fitting" at least played an important part in the matter of the ladies' dresses. He thought they would agree with him that in that respect the bridesmaids would have satisfied—even enchanted—the most exacting of that school of philosophers. He had been told that the fitting was no easy thing to attain, but he could assure them that in the matter of speeches, particularly those delivered on such an occasion as that, the search for the fitting was much more difficult and arduous. (Laughter.) There was once a man who was asked to make a speech at a wedding party, and, in doing so, he said: "Lovers dream in courtship, but wake in wedlock." He, Mr. Waddington, did not suppose that gentleman was ever married, at any rate if he was he did not desire to be. (Laughter.) It had, however, often seemed to him that there was another and a more fitting way in which those words should be interpreted, and in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Hill, he thought it was obviously the only right one—in that case the marriage would be the waking to the reality of which the courtship was only the dream. (Applause.) He was afraid they would say that he had been talking about philosophy, which had nothing to do with weddings, and had entirely neglected the subject on which he was to speak. However, it was not because he was insensible to the honour the ladies had conferred on him by making him their humble spokesman, but rather because he felt that privilege so great that he had hardly ventured to approach the subject. The saying which he had quoted to them, that lovers dreamt in courtship and awoke in wedlock, evidently came from the same wretch who made the remark: "Courtship sometimes ended with marriage," or in other words that a woman when she became a wife ceased to be a sweetheart," but in replying to that toast, I would like to respond with a sentiment, as the old-fashioned, he was afraid, but none the less acceptable "May the wives always remain sweethearts, and the sweethearts soon become wives." (Loud laughter and applause.)

Shortly after one o'clock the bride retired, and soon re-appeared in a charmingly becoming travelling dress of dove-coloured cloth, and large hat trimmed with feathers to match and a feather boa *en suite*. Having wished their friends "good-bye" they left the house amidst a shower of rice and satin slippers, and proceeded to the Victoria Terminus to catch the 2 o'clock train for Poona, where they will spend the honeymoon, at the house of Mr. Read, C.S., which has been kindly placed at their disposal. Before leaving Mr. and Mrs. Hill, his Excellency the Governor and a few friends were photographed by Mr. Ahrle.

His Excellency the Governor and a small party remained at "the Cloisters," and partook of luncheon, at which Sir Raymond West in an appropriate speech, proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Breul, which was heartily responded to.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE SEA-FACE.

COLLAPSE OF THE MODEL TOWER.

The model tower, which was erected in the Sea-face in connection with the illumination and fire-works in honour of the Viceroy's visit, collapsed yesterday, blocking the railway line and injuring five men engaged on the erection. During the week several wood in models have been erected, including the new Municipal Buildings, the Crawford Markets, and the Rajabai Tower had been almost completed at the Kennedy Sea-face, near Church Gate Station. Yesterday, owing to the boisterous wind which prevailed, these were in great danger of falling, but were stayed by the workmen. However the model of the Rajabai Tower, which was narrower and higher than the other was overthrown. It had been built to about ninety feet high and during the morning rocked ominously. Soon after one o'clock it toppled over and fell across the ride and the railway line, in its fall, injuring five persons. Two of them were working on the structure at a height of 40 feet from the ground and were carried along with it. One of them had his collar bone broken besides other injuries to his body. Three others of the injured men working below the model were struck by the falling material. All the injured men were taken to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, where the man most seriously injured was detained. The others were sent to their homes after their injuries had been attended to. The railway line, as we have said, was blocked for a short time, and several trains brought to a stand still. The telegraph wires were also broken by the model striking against them, and the wires communicating with the railway signals were also fractured. Fortunately the bulk of the workmen were at the time taking their mid-day meal, or the results would have been more serious. The tower has a narrow base, but was supported behind with bamboo scaffolding, which would have been sufficient in normal weather. The wind yesterday, however, was exceptionally strong, and no severe strain had been anticipated. The other models were still standing, last night, though they had a greater amount of exposed surface than the tower.

DOMESTIC DITTIES.

THE HAMAL.

I'm the housemaid if you please,
With my skirts about my knees,
But I beg you will not call me Mary Ann:
For although I scrub and dust,
And I make the beds, you must
Understand me once for all that I'm a man!

And as day by day I sweep
Out the house, I leave a heap
Of accumulated litter from the floor.
In the corners of the room,
Or with little palm-leaf broom
Very snugly tuck it up behind the door.

While I potter slowly round
If I see upon the ground
An old needle or a feather lying low,
Like a thoughtful stork I stand
And disdain to use my hand
But I gather up the object with my toe.

Should it suit a sparrow's mood
In the clock to hatch her brood
To disturb her it impertinent would seem,
And the spiders never fly
When they catch my vacant eye,
For of injuring their webs I never dream.

If to dust a book I chance
You can tell it at a glance,
For I leave my mark imprinted with my thumbs;
And occasionally too
If the book is clean and new
I may christen it with butter-smears and crumbs.

Then I go and have some games
With the photographic frames,
And I stand them like an acrobatic troup,
Each one poised upon its head:
So at least I've heard it said,
For such trifles to observe I never stoop.

I am growing rather old,
And I let my Mistress scold,
And I never seem to hear, or feel, or see;
All the things I break I hide,
In my work I take no pride,
As a housemaid I'm as bad as bad can be.

So I fritter time away
And I take my monthly pay;
It is small, but more than double what I'm worth:
But don't call me Mary Ann,
For remember I'm a man
Although doomed to be a housemaid from my birth.

L. L. S.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

The following programme of their Excellencies the Viceroy's and the Marchioness of Lansdowne's engagement in Bombay is provisionally issued:—

30th March, Wednesday, 5-30 p.m. (Bo. Time)—Their Excellencies will arrive at Victoria Terminus, and proceed by the route laid down in G. R. No. 1952 Bombay Castle Notification, to Malabar Point.

31st March, Thursday, 6-30 to 7 a.m.—His Excellency the Viceroy will inspect Mahalaxmi Fort proceeding *via* Gibbs Road and Warden Road; 4-45 p.m., their Excellencies will leave Malabar Point and proceed by Gibbs Road, Pedder Road, Clerke Road, Jacob's Circle, Arthur Road to Chinchpoogly for the Tansa Water-Works opening ceremony; and will return *via* Parel Road, Grant Road, and Gamdevi Road; 10 p.m., their Excellencies will hold a reception at Malabar Point, (Bombay Government *Gazette Extraordinary*, 17th March, 1892.)

1st April, Friday, 5-30 p.m.—Their Excellencies will proceed *via* Sea Face and Cooperage and embark at the Apollo Bundar to review the East India Squadron, returning *via* Rampart Row, Esplanade Road, Marine Lines Guard, and Queen's Road.

2nd April, Saturday.—Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne, C. I., will embark for England. At 5-30 p.m., H. E. the Viceroy will review the Troops in Garrison on the Parade Ground going on to entering it near the Gymkhana.

4th April, Monday.—H. E. the Viceroy will leave Bombay.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CHLOROFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. S. Harris, M.R.C.S., is evidently unacquainted with the work of the Hyderabad Commission. Before the session of the Commission it is true that professional opinion was divided on the subject of chloroform administration. In London the pulse was always taken as a guide, in Edinburgh it was never taken as a guide, and it was precisely to determine which of these methods is right that the Commission was appointed. The Commission has proved that the Scotch method is right, and that to take the pulse as a guide to the effect of chloroform is unsafe. It is therefore criminal. If the patient's breathing is regular and natural and he is not overdosed the pulse is never affected by chloroform, and though at first sight it might appear that the chloroformist who looks after the pulse is a more skilful and careful administrator than the chloroformist who looks after the respiration alone, this is not so in reality. The labours of the Hyderabad Commission show clearly that the chloroformist who watches the pulse does so for effects which can only be produced by himself, that is, by abnormal administration or by overdosing. If Mr. Harris will apply this fact to what occurs in England he will be able to explain, without Mr. Gribble's assistance, "the recent deaths under chloroform at well known hospitals while being skilfully (save the mark!) administered." The Hyderabad Commission teaches that normal anæsthesia is all that the chloroformist has to produce, and it lays down rules by which this harmless condition can be established and maintained invariably. The deaths from chloroform which Mr. Harris brings forward as evidence that chloroform is unsafe, merely from that the teaching and rules of the Hyderabad Commission, have been neglected. The mischievous teaching of the anæsthetists, of which Mr. Harris' letter is the outcome, has produced effects much more far-reaching than the recent disastrous deaths under chloroform. Not only has the use of chloroform been seriously curtailed in England of late years, but students in the English schools of medicine are not taught how to give it properly and safely, so that when they start in practice and ought to be able to administer it they do not know how. Not long ago a young medical man, fresh from a London hospital, came out to India, and a lady asked him to give her chloroform for a tooth extraction by a dentist. Just before the operation the doctor took the dentist aside, and asked him to give the chloroform, as he did not know the right way to do it. On the other hand that anæsthetist has made the public believe that feeling the pulse and the use of patent inhalers by specialists are absolutely necessary for safety in chloroform administration. Last year an officer who had taken chloroform in London was being brought under its influence at an up-country station by an Edinburgh man of sound principles, who was very properly attending to the regularity of the patient's breathing. As he was going over the officer called out at the top of his voice: "I say, you fellow, why don't you feel my pulse. For God's sake, feel my pulse; I shall die if you don't."—Yours, &c.,

BUGGOBUTTY BOSE.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11TH MARCH.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat, Captain R. Sleeman, with the overland mails of the 11th March, arrived in harbour at 10 p.m. last night. She left Aden at 3 p.m. on Tuesday.

ROUGH WEATHER IN THE HARBOUR.

FEARED LOSS OF LIFE.

During the whole of yesterday an unusually strong breeze was blowing in from the south which increased after sun down. Several rather serious accidents are known to have happened in the harbour to native boats, and it is feared with some loss of life. A dingy bound to Bombay from Karachi was wrecked about seven in the evening on the South-East Prongs. The boat was laden with cotton bales and general cargo and her crew experienced considerable risk in getting to land. Sixteen, including two passengers, floated ashore at Colaba on cotton bales and wreckage, whilst three others succeeded in getting to the Prongs Light-house. The information that the crew were all saved was not attainable, but it is supposed they all succeeded in getting to shore. At the Apollo Bunder communication with the vessels in the harbour was almost entirely suspended, the native boatmen refusing to go out. Several passengers for the Karachi mail were unable to get on board the steamer, and most of the man-of-war's men ashore had to be accommodated at the Sailors' Home.

It transpired later in the evening that the dingy, wrecked at the Prongs, had ten passengers aboard, only two of whom have been found amongst those who got to shore. Whether the others have also managed to reach the land or have perished in the attempt is not yet known. A rumour was spread on the Apollo Bunder that three coal barges had also sunk near Victoria Bunder, and that the crews were crying for help. At midnight Inspector Gray and Pilot Kingsbury went out in the police cutter to see what assistance could be rendered. When last seen the cutter was duly making slow headway, and being badly knocked about by the backwash from the Apollo Bunder. Up to the time of writing they had not returned.

The s. s. Surat, the incoming mail, anchored off the Bunder at 10 o'clock, several hours before she was expected. Up to twelve o'clock there was no communication with her, but the steam launch Rani shortly before that time came off with passengers whom she attempted to land at the Bunder, but on nearing it was found to be too dangerous and she steamed off to the Mazagon Bunder. The mail tender came off later, and managed to land part of the mail bags.

Up to one thirty a.m. the police cutter had not returned from its search, but the sea had subsided considerably, and there is no doubt as to the cutter's safety.

Private B. MacGowan, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, made his escape very cleverly from the Military Prison, Secunderabad, on Sunday night last. The Cantonment and Railway Police were apprised of the fact and at the same time furnished with descriptive rolls of the soldier in question. On Tuesday the Cantonment Police discovered MacGowan in hiding in the General Bazaar and arrested him as a deserter. Later on in the day he was made over to the Military authorities.

THE TANSA WATER-WORKS.—III.

THE DUCTS AND TUNNELS.

Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Company secured the contract for the construction of the ducts and tunnels; and they have carried out that contract with great determination; but only they themselves know what almost insurmountable difficulties, from the absence of roads in the jungle, epidemics, want of water, and the like, which were met in the course of their labours.

The character of the country in which the work has been carried out is of the wildest description. Mountains, absolute contortions of nature, raising their rocky sides straight up towards the skies and ending in numberless rugged peaks, deep valleys unbearably hot for six months of the year and fever swamps for the rest, mountain gorges, at one time hurling water down with almost irresistible fury, and at other times parched scratches, and deep creeks whose bed are a hundred feet below the water, have all to be crossed. It was possible in the construction of the dam to concentrate the work within a comparatively small area. The lake provided abundance of water for mixing mortar, watering masonry, and for the transport of stone which was blasted out of the surrounding hills. While the workmen on the dam were accommodated in a village close by, with a good bazaar provided for their use, it was impossible to have these advantages in the construction of the ducts, the work extending over forty-six miles from Tansa to Ghat Cooper, while 20,000 work-people were engaged each year. Zig-zag paths over mountains, ways through jungles, bridges over streams, and extensive railway lines had to be constructed and laid down before two stones of the conduit could be put together.

Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Company's contract comprised almost every description of engineering, excavation in earth and rock, masonry of various descriptions, aqueducts over ravines and valleys, boring of tunnels from two hundred to eight thousand feet long, surveying for laying down railways for the carrying out of iron pipes, and the erecting of iron bridges. The Corporation originally allowed four years for the completion of the work, but as the route laid down for the conduit was altered to some extent, substituting tunnel for duct, and consequently increasing the work, the period was extended by one year, making the limit of time March, 1892. The urgency in which Bombay stood for the Tansa water was duly impressed upon the contractors, for delay meant suffering and danger to the inhabitants. Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co. at once set to work with an enormous staff, surveyed the country, put down their plant, and commenced operations within a very short period. Sickness, however, as we before stated was not long in making its appearance and working out disastrous results. The short time allowed for the completion of the contract and the great difficulties in carrying on the work, made it necessary when operations were possible to have the work proceeding on every mile. The contractors had, therefore, to organize a large staff, and divided the work into eight sections, each with a superintending engineer and a complete staff of sub-agents, overseers, clerks, and time-keepers, and a chief engineer over the whole work.

The water in its passage from the lake, which is four hundred feet above Town Hall datum, and carried to Bombay by force of gravitation, passes through masonry conduits, metal pipe syphons, and tunnels. The masonry conduits are ducts of 25 miles in length, and are in most places two hundred to three hundred feet above the level of the valleys. Owing to the precipitous character of the mountain sides deep cutting in the hard rock was necessary. This was done by hand-drilling, and then blasting by gunpowder or dynamite. The masonry arched-channel, built into the cutting, is eleven feet wide and nine feet high, and an interior dimension of seven feet by seven feet three inches. These figures show, of course, that the walls are two feet thick. They are built of grey stone, quarried out of the neighbouring hills. They are all cement-pointed, and when completed are excellent specimens of stone-work. The floors were first covered with concrete and then cemented over. The precaution of cement-pointing and flooring was to prevent leakage of water either in or out of the conduit. Extraordinary difficulties beset the contractors in the construction of this part of the work, adding greatly to the cost and the time within which the conduit might have been completed. It was first expected that the stone excavated from the cuttings would have been suitable for building the wall. Experience, however showed otherwise, and only a small proportion of the stone was acceptable. Consequently suitable stone had to be quarried and rolled down the mountain side and conveyed on the backs of donkeys to the places required, some being carried as far as five and six miles. Thousands of poor little donkeys were employed on the works. Some natives owned perhaps a dozen; and each donkey earned from four to six annas a day. With water there was even greater trouble than with stone. The whole of the enormous quantity required for building was never found on the mountains, where it was most required; and frequently it had to be brought a distance of a mile and a-half, for which purpose again the donkey was requisitioned and faithfully performed his duty. Mortar could not be mixed near the masonry work on the mountains and had to be done on the first level bit of land available on the plain below. *Ghanis*, a large ring of about one foot in depth, cut in the rock, was used for the mixing of the mortar. The material was placed in the *ghanis*, and a

after pipe was attached to the one in the chamber, and wound their way across the valley in one case to a distance of nearly eleven miles. The gradient at this syphon head was one in two, and the pipes had to be kept from slipping and buckling by heavy check blocks of masonry. Each pipe was jointed and caulked by about one-hundred-weight of lead. The quantity of cast-iron pipes carried out and jointed up amounted to about 40,000 tons. They were brought out to Bombay in specially chartered steamers, and then sent up in boats by the Thana Creek to Kasheli. Here a depot was made and the pipes tested. The contractors had to construct a special line of 2ft. 6in. railway through the valleys with many steep gradients and sharp curves, a distance of some twenty miles. The pipes were carried out, and laid on the syphons. The lifting of these great pipes up the mountain-sides required a large quantity of lifting tackle and skilled labour as in places they were almost perpendicular and rose to the height of 200 to 300 feet. The duct is constructed to deliver thirty-four million gallons of water per day, but for the present the Municipality consider that they will have enough and to spare with half that quantity. The syphons now laid can supply this seventeen million gallons per day, and the tracks have been so constructed that a second line can easily and comparatively inexpensively be put down to deliver water to the full capacity of the duct.

There are three bridges constructed of wrought-iron lattice girders, resting on cast-iron cylinders, over Bassein Creek. These are for carrying two lines of pipes across with a tramway in the centre. The lengths vary from 400 to 1,500 feet in spans of 100 feet. The cast-iron cylinders are 5 feet in diameter, and were sunk through the beds of the creek down to the rock, some of the cylinders being one hundred feet long. Divers were employed in removing the hard *debris* from the inside of the cylinder as they were sunk. The work was one of considerable difficulty, as the cylinders had to be fixed at this great depth with a 14-feet tide running 7 miles an hour. The divers were frequently engaged upon work 70 feet below the surface of the water. These bridges have been completed two years. There are twenty-two aqueducts aggregating sixty-seven spans of ten feet, twenty-five aggregating eighty spans of twenty feet, and two aggregating thirteen spans of thirty feet. In addition to this colossal work there are one hundred culverts along the syphon track to provide for the drainage of the country. Of course where there is a scheme of these vast proportions, and on which hinges the weal or woe of one million people, the responsibility of supervision is great. Mr. W. Clerke, the Engineer, had placed under him for this purpose a numerous and efficient body of men who watched every stone and every pipe as it was placed in its position. Nothing was forgotten, nothing left undone, and now the work—by far the largest of its kind in India, and one of the greatest in the world—stands an everlasting monument to those who conceived and carried out the work, and a noble specimen of what can be done by native industry, backed by English capital, perseverance, and pluck.

AN AUSTRALIAN CRITICISM.

Before concluding our series of articles on the Tansa Water-Works it might be interesting to refer to a criticism on the Bombay water-supply, and more especially Tansa, by Mr. Alfred Deakin, late Colonial Secretary to the Victorian Administration, in which the writer instituted a comparison between the supplies of Melbourne and Bombay, and in which he pays a high tribute to the officials who have been connected with our great project. Referring to the costs of the town supplies Mr. Deakin said :—"A comparison between the cost of town supplies can very rarely be profitable, since the natural features of each place are the chief determining elements in every case. Yet there are some curious likenesses between the Bombay and Melbourne schemes which are worth mentioning. The Vehar-Tulsi-Powai branch is, like the Yan Yean, Wallaby Creek and Silver Creek, a chain of supplies, one falling into the other ; and what the Maroondah extension is to it Tansa is to that of Bombay. The rough, hilly country near the Vehar Lake is not at all unlike the Ghaut jungle, while there are scenes in the valley of the Watts whose lovelines may be contrasted even with the glimpses seaward from the summits of Salsette. In each case the chief outlay on the great addition has been the lengthy channel of conveyance by which the new source has been linked to the old, but we have nothing to compare to the Tansa dam, which probably contains more masonry than all the stone work in the dams and weirs of Australasia put together, while its whole cost, with that of its channel, is little more than that of the new Maroondah supply. Both schemes have provided for future extension. Melbourne receives at present a maximum supply of 46,000,000 gallons a day, or 92 gallons per head of the population, representing a capital expenditure of £3,500,000. The Bombay water-supply as now on the point of coming into operation will cost about £2,500,000, giving by gravitation from 32,000,000 to 35,000,000 gallons per day, or a certain 32 gallons per head. This is a reasonable supply for Europeans, but it is magnificently lavish for natives, so that it will not be likely to need extension for some years to come. The public spirit which has supported such an investment in an Asiatic metropolis, the splendid engineering talent exhibited under exceptional difficulties, the magnitude of the means employed to surmount them, and the impressive vastness of the works themselves, approach the American scale upon which immense supplies are given to the great centres of the United States, and confer of themselves another title to fame upon the splendid and opulent City of Bombay."

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE WORK.

In conclusion we might make a few general remarks on the magnitude of the work. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Acworth, explained this very clearly, in a very interesting speech, when, on the 4th of April last, the members of the Corporation visited the dam for the laying of the last stone. The Tansa scheme, he said, would for ever stand forth as a monument to the courage and public spirit of the Bombay Municipality. The Bombay Municipality has spent upon that work alone a sum which amounted to within ten lakhs of the entire debenture debt of the Corporation of Calcutta, or as much money as that Corporation has spent on all the works not covered by what they had raised from Government. This was sufficiently powerful and conclusive evidence of the courage, foresight, and public spirit of the Corporation of Bombay, and also of the ability, application, and decision of Mr. Ollivant and of the engineering genius of Mr. Clerke. These remarks recall a compliment the *Pioneer* paid the Bombay Municipality when Tansa works were commenced. In the course of an article describing the works, the *Pioneer* said :—"While the Calcutta Municipality has been steadily working out its own extinction by every phase of aggravated incapacity, its Western rival has successfully initiated an enterprise of the first magnitude and importance. Bombay is now within municipal limits the most populous city in India, as it seems destined to be the first in the whole Indian Empire. With an area of 22 square miles, a population of about 650,000 souls, and with a harbour which is the great port of all for European commerce, the water-supply of Bombay has risen to the rank of an imperial question. The Municipality has, therefore, wisely estimated its requirements not solely on a calculation of the community actually resident, but on the probable increase in the population and on the possible demands of the shipping." Then, after briefly describing former water projects in Bombay, and the then available water-supply the *Pioneer* went on :—"But it has been found that these works are insufficient, and to some extent precarious, that the rapidly-increasing needs of the community have outstripped all that has been done, and that if Bombay is to keep the proud position it has earned for itself it must be by heroic efforts. Hence, mainly through the unceasing protests of the energetic Commissioner, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, under the professional guidance of Mr. Clerke, M.I.C.E., the Tansa Valley Scheme has been sanctioned." In the dam there are no less than eleven million cubic feet of masonry. To those who are not engineers these figures are almost meaningless. But perhaps, as Mr. Acworth said in the speech above referred to, they will better understand the vastness of the work when it is stated that the masonry employed in the dam is sufficient to construct a wall 100 miles in length, 10 feet high, and 2 feet thick, or in other words to build a wall 10 feet high and 2 feet thick three times round the body of Bombay. As for the lime—the other constituent element in the construction of the dam—it would, if piled up, make a pyramid 165 feet high on a square base of no less than 1 acre in extent. Imagination almost fails before the consideration of such figures as these. The dam, Mr. Acworth also informed us then, is the largest masonry dam in the world—not the highest, for there are two or three in France which are higher—but, as far as length and quantity of masonry go, the Tansa dam is the greatest in existence.

Regarding the water itself we have it on the authority of Dr. Weir that careful analyses proves that it is purer than that of either Vehar and Tulsi. The estimated quantity obtainable through the pipes was 17,000,000 gallons per diem. The actual amount will be 21,000,000 gallons per diem. Of this quantity 10,000,000 gallons will be at once utilised, pending the laying down of additional mains for the conveyance of the rest of the water into the different quarters of the City. The water is now being poured in large quantities into the Vehar Lake.

THE TANSA CEREMONIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been notified by the G. I. P. Railway authorities that special arrangements to run additional trains between Victoria Terminus and Kalyan station will be made by them on the occasion of the opening of Tansa Water-Works at Chinchpoogly ; but as no notice regarding the opening of the new Byculla station is yet forthcoming, I am led to think the railway authorities wish to put off the opening to some remote date. I may be permitted, therefore, to suggest that as many from here as well as from outstations are desirous to see the new Byculla station, the railway authorities will be good enough to run their trains from Victoria Terminus to Chinchpoogly and back through the new station so that the passengers will have the chance of seeing it on their way to Chinchpoogly.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, March 26. R. S.

POISONED IN A SEWER.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Raojee Rama, a labourer, employed in the Municipality Drainage Department, aged 25 years. Rutna Rama deposed that for the last ten days the deceased had been engaged in drain-cleaning at nights. On Friday, at 7 p.m., he went as usual to his work at Charni Road. The deceased was then quite healthy. There were about five other labourers with a muccadum, but no inspector. The muccadum told a labourer, named Raghoo, to go down into a manhole that was open, and unfasten a chain that was tied to step at the bottom of the sewer. Ragoo went down and almost immediately he fell into the sewer, when the muccadum told the deceased to go down and help Raghoo up. The deceased went down with the result that he fell into the sewer alongside of Raghoo. The muccadum Keroo then sent a labourer, named Raojee, down ; but he too, met with similar fate, and fell into the sewer. The municipal muccadum then sent down a labourer, named Bala, who feeling himself choked, immediately came up. The muccadum then tied a rope round the waist of a labourer, named Luxmon, and sent him into the sewer. The witness was holding the rope. The muccadum then threw a spare rope into the sewer, and told Luxmon to tie it round the body of one of the labourers. Luxmon did so. Raojee and two other labourers pulled him up. He was unconscious. The rope was removed, some water was brought from the Stephen's Stables and poured on his head, when he opened his eyes, and immediately regained consciousness. The spare rope was again thrown into the sewer the same way and Raghoo was pulled up. He, too, was unconscious, and after water had been poured on his head, he regained consciousness. The rope was again thrown down, and the deceased was pulled up. When he was brought up he was quite unconscious. Mr. Stephens came there, and applied restoratives to the deceased, and told witness to pour water on him ; but the unfortunate man did not regain consciousness. Mr. Stephens got him into a victoria and sent him over to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Saturday morning. Dr. John Gallagher, house surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, was of opinion that the death was due to poisoning by sewer gas. At this stage the inquest was adjourned until to-morrow (Tuesday).

THE FALKLAND ROAD MURDER.

The adjourned inquest, touching the death of the woman, Radhee, was resumed yesterday afternoon, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue. Dakoo Ramchunder, a policeman, doing duty at Falkland Road, deposed that on the night of the 27th ultimo, he was at his post, when a Purdessi came to him and said that the woman, named Radhee was found lying dead in the room of a house, at Falkland Road. He at once accompanied the Purdessi to the house and on going into her room he found her dead body lying on her face in a mhanni (bathing-place) with her throat cut. He found some clothes stained with blood lying near her. He went into another room, and saw the stains of blood on two wooden boxes and also several blood-stained clothes lying on the floor. A woman, named Chandee, deposed that she knew the woman Zilloo, who has been arrested by the police in connection with the murder of Radhee. Zilloo came to her house every night at dark. On the day of the murder of the Radhee Zilloo came to her house later than usual. The night previous to the murder Zilloo did not come to her house at all, and on Thursday before the death of the deceased Radhee, the accused Abdoolla, whom the police has arrested on a charge of murdering Radhee, came to the house and talked to Zilloo for some time, and gave her four annas. The jury after recording some further evidence of minor importance returned a verdict of murder against some person or persons unknown to the jury.

THE FATE OF THE DECCAN.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Lalpoora, under the command of Captain John Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius via Colombo. She left Mauritius on the 12th instant, with mails for Colombo and Bombay. She had on board 50 native passengers, and the Governor of Mauritius Sir Charles and Lady Loes. On arrival of the steamer at Colombo, they landed and embarked in the British India Steamer Dunera to proceed to London. The vessel has brought a cargo of sugar. During the voyage she experienced fine weather. Captain John Stone, being asked if he knew anything about the fate of the missing steamer Deccan, replied that he knew nothing about her, nor had he seen anything of her during the voyage. He was of opinion that the steamer had encountered the cyclone between Cocoanut Island and Nazareth Bank. She might be lying near the reef of Cajardas Garajos. If she is not found there, then he thinks there is no likelihood of her being afloat, but that the vessel must have gone down.

THE HINDU UNION CLUB.

The series of lectures, organised by the Hindu Union Club for the winter season, which has just closed, concluded on Saturday with Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar's lecture on "Physiology," delivered to a large audience, in the spacious compound of the Government Central Book Depot. Not the least important business, ere the assembly broke, was the announcement by the secretary of the award of a prize of Rs. 25, which the club had offered for the best Marathi poem on "Suttee." It is pleasing to observe the movement set on foot by the Hindu Union Club to encourage the revival of Marathi literature. The honor to be gained attracted as many as fifty-eight poets to enter the competition. An examination into the merits of the several poems resulted in the prize being awarded to Mr. G. R. Mogre, a clerk in the Royal Asiatic Society's Library. This decision arrived at by a committee, consisting, it is said, of the Hon'ble K. T. Telang, Messrs. V. A. Modak, and V. N. Bhagwat only confirms the popular opinion of Mr. Mogre as a poet ; his elegies on the deaths of the late Maharjas of Kolhapur and Henry Fawcett were most favourably received, and his farewell address to Lord Ripon gained him the appreciation of learned scholars like the Hon. K. T. Telang, Messrs. M. G. Ranade and S. P. Pandit. Elegance of style, beauty of sentiment, and simplicity of diction are the characteristics of his poetry. Mr. Mogre has in hand a metrical version of Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia," portions of which have already appeared in the pages of *Vividha Dnyan Vistara* a Marathi periodical published in Bombay. Judging from Mr. Mogre's earlier attempts one can safely predict that the work when completed will be a most acceptable addition to the Marathi literature reflecting great credit on its author.

THE BUDDHIST TOPE AT SANCHI.

On Saturday evening last, before a meeting of the Elphinstone College Union, Dr. Peterson delivered an interesting lecture on the Buddhist Tope at Sanchi, which he visited last Christmas.

Principal Oxenham having called upon Dr. Peterson to deliver his lecture, the latter, in doing so, said *inter alia* :—

I want to speak to you to-night of the great Buddhist tope at Sanchi, to put you, so far as I can, in the position of people who have visited it as I myself did last Christmas. My lecture will depend largely upon illustration, which, I hope, will be a success. You will owe them to the exertions of a lady, who took the photographs, which will be thrown upon this screen, and to the kind assistance of my colleague, Professor Moos. But their pictures require a setting of words, and I shall endeavour to supply that. I shall not say much about the artistic value of the sculptures carved on the gateways of the railing that surrounds the Sanchi tope. I believe that value to be high. But the pictures in that respect will speak for themselves. And to me the interest and importance of the scenes from the life of Buddha, portrayed in these pictures lie in their extreme antiquity. Two thousand years have passed since king and peasant in Malwa joined to raise, on the summit of the small hill adjoining what is now the English railway station of Sanchi, the tope or mound, we shall show you. An interval not much, if at all, shorter separates us from the time when the railing round the tope, and its magnificent gateways first bore witness to the love and reverence that went out to the mound itself, either as containing some relic of the Teacher, or as marking some place his feet had trod. Air and trees, and sun and lotus-flower at Sanchi remember him : by all else he is forgotten. It seems to me that what I should try to do, if I want to make the Sanchi Tope intelligible to you, is to give you an account,—a brief account it must be,—of what is known now of the life and teaching of the man in whose honour the tope was raised. I shall keep clear, I hope, of the cant, the sickening cant, I had almost said, which in some quarters calls upon us to do foriegn honour to a false Buddha. Buddhism has not escaped the fate of other awakenings of the mind of man to better things. At the Buddhism of to-day the founder of religion would himself stand aghast. He would see that the men who profess to honour him are bound in a superstition as gross and degrading as that from which he brought deliverance. His message of repentance and inward regeneration pierced for a moment of Time's great year, the dull ear of man, but for a moment only. The world was not worthy of it ; and Buddha's religion has well-nigh perished from the earth. It was natural that English enquiries into Buddhism should encounter first the wild legends which had overgrown and hid from sight the primitive Buddhist records. But in the light of facts now available, thanks to the researches of scholars like Fausboll and Oldenbe, Childers and Rhys Davids, it is a fraud on our intelligence to continue to palm off these legends as having anything to do with the man in whose honour the Sanchi Tope was raised, and its sculptures carved. There is nothing for the time and place remarkable in Buddha's act of self-renunciation. He forsook for righteousness' sake, "house and brethren, and sister and father, and mother and wife, and children and land." But in so doing he only did what thousands in India had done before him, what thousands in India has done since. There is a touch of vulgarity in the efforts to enhance the splendour of Buddha's renunciation by glowing pictures of all that he left behind. Was life be so sweet to a king's son ? Is the burden of existence lifted from those who inhabit palaces ? Does death pass over the house of kings ? . . . He left the world when he was twenty-nine. I have told you so far little of his life up to that time, but I have already told you almost all that is known to the early records. If you think of it, it is natural that it should be so. It was not Buddha's life that interested the early Church, but the doctrine he taught, and the example he left. It was the same with that other religion, a comparison with which that may well be reverent to both, must come to the mind at every stage of any enquiry into Buddhism. The "sayings of Jesus" preceded his gospels, and of his four gospels two are silent with regard to that miraculous conception, which is the cardinal starting point of orthodox Christianity. The two which mention it dismiss the early life of Christ : Matthew in two chapters, and Luke in three. So with the early records of Buddhism. When to what I have already said I add that Buddha was married, and had a son, called Rahula, I have told you all that is known, all that ever will be known of the life of Buddha, before he became an ascetic. Buddha followed the usual discipline, and sought rest for his soul in physical austerities and metaphysical absurdities. He attached himself to two successive spiritual teachers, and gave himself up to practices which he afterwards condemned as idle, and worse. It is difficult for us, for my countrymen at least, to put ourselves in an attidude even of intellectual sympathy with the practices referred to —pressing the tongue against the palate, "checking repressing, chastening" the breath, fasting, and self-inflicted pain. But they must spring from some root deep in man's nature. For Buddha himself was not able to eradicate them from the church he founded, where they have long since risen and choked the seed of the pure doctrine he found and taught. He left his teachers unsatisfied, and, travelling through the land of the Magadhas, came to the town of Aruvela, now revered through the whole Buddhist world under the name of Buddha Gaya. Sariputta and Mogalhna are what we should call the baptismal names given to Opatissa and his friend at the time of their admission to the order. The two young men were received into the order by Buddha himself, and they died within a short interval of each other in extreme old age, not long before Buddha's death. They were the chief of his disciples, as Ananda, the third, of whom something, as we shall see, is known, was the disciple whom Buddha loved. In 1853, or shortly before that date, Major Alexander Cunningham, of the Bengal Engineers, broke into one of the many topes that on the Sanchi hill surrounding the chief tope, which is the subject of our lecture. It was then little more to appearance than a mass of ruins, but a close inspection showed the lower courses of the hemisphere and the terrace of the basement tolerably perfect, although hidden amongst a heap of fallen stones. A shaft was sunk in the centre of the tope and after a few hours' labours, Major Cunningham's party came to a large slab upwards of five feet in length, lying in a direction from north to south. On raising this slab, they saw two large stone boxes, each bearing a short inscription on its lid. That to the south bore *Sariputasa*, and that to the north *Mogalunasa*, "of Saripata" and "of Mogalana." In the box marked Saripata was found a large steatite casket, two fragments of sandal-wood, and, the account says, a live spider. Inside the casket lay a small fragment of bone, scarcely an inch in length and seven precious stones. The bone was a relic of Saripata, and the fragments of sandal-wood were pieces taken from his funeral pyre ! I do not know that older authentic relics exist. The box marked Mogalana contained a similar casket, in which lay two minute fragments of bone, the larger rather less than half an inch in length. The inner surface of the lid of each casket had inscribed on it a single ink letter, half an inch in height. In Sariputa's casket the letter is *sa*, and in that of Mogalana (called Mahamogalana) it is *ma*—these being the initial letters of their respective names. The two caskets lay north and south of each other, to the right and left at full face the east, the fitting position for the relic caskets of men who in their life-time were known as the right hand and the left hand, respectively, of the master. But if the sayings of Buddha and a few details about his early converts are, as I have said, all or nearly all of personal narrative that we have for the forty-three years of his ministry, his ministry is not on that account without a record. What gives it its importance in our eyes is its best and sufficient memorial. Buddha was a practical teacher of righteousness, and the record of his ministry lies in the order he founded and in the rule of life to which he called his order. There is ample material now for the English reader to study that rule of life. I give only a few scattered illustrations. * * * * The three parts of righteousness are, good conduct, self-concentration and knowledge. They are mutually dependent.

Shortly before his death Buddha said, still speaking to the beloved disciple "Ananda, you will, perhaps, say, the world has lost its master. We have no master more. Say not so, Ananda. The law and the ordinance I have taught you let these be your master when I am gone." Again, after a short interval, and then the lips that for forty years had called men to do the right spoke for the last time : "Hearken, and my disciples, all-that is born must pass away, do you strive without ceasing." And in the morning the nobles of the city burned Buddha's body before the gates.

At the conclusion of the lecture the lights were put out, and by the aid of the magic lantern, a picturesque view of Sanchi, its temples, hills, and their environments were exhibited, Dr. Peterson being assisted in the task by Mrs. Peterson and Mr. N. A. Moos.

A hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Peterson, proposed by Principal Oxenham, closed the proceedings.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The annual inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles took place on Saturday, when the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Budgen, D.S.O., Commanding Bombay District. The General, accompanied by Major Rossetter, D.A.A.G. for Musketry, and Captain Steele, D.A.A.G., rode on to the ground at 5-15 p.m., and was received with a general salute by the Regiment in line. The General then rode down the ranks and inspected the Regiment ; after which quarter-column by the right was formed, and the Rifles marched past once in column and twice in quarter-column. A flank movement to the left was then made in fours, and having wheeled at the double round the fourth camp colour moved for some distance towards the Cruickshank Road when the Regiment halted, fronted, and then changed ranks. A deployment was made to the left, and Major Brown put the men through the manual and firing exercises. A change of front was then made to the left on the left company, and after a retirement in line, Major Acworth was called to the front, and gave the order "Advance in short echelon from the centre ;" line was then formed to the front on numbers 3 and 4 companies. The Battalion then retired in fours from the right of companies, and turning to the rear and afterwards halting and fronting, deployed to the left, when the ranks were opened and an advance made in review order. The ranks having been closed and quarter-column formed, General Budgen addressed the Regiment, saying that this was the third occasion on which he had inspected the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. On the first occasion in 1889, he was far from satisfied, but he noticed a marked improvement last year, and they had well sustained their reputation to-day. The turn-out was, with one exception, the largest which had ever taken place since the Regiment was raised, and, in fact, the numbers on parade had been remarkably good all through the drill season. The marching was generally good, and in some cases remarkably so. He would have the pleasure, he said, to make a favourable report on the Regiment. Having marched to the Wellington Fountain, the Regiment was then dismissed.

The following was the field state :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Sergts.	Band and Drums.	Rank and File.	Total on Parade.	Absent with leave.	Absent without leave.	Total.
A Company	4	5	16	52	77	22	..	99
B ,, ...	4	3	3	37	47	15	2	64
C ,, ...	2	5	1	53	61	16	2	79
D ,, ...	1	6	2	53	62	5	..	67
E ,, ...	2	3	5	27	37	8	2	47
F ,, ...	1	6	3	47	57	9	..	66
G ,, ...	3	2	..	62	68	4	..	72
H ,, ...	..	2	..	20	24	21	..	45
I ,, ...	..	3	14	38	55	9	..	64
K ,, ...	1	4	..	26	31	5	..	36
L ,, ...	1	2	..	53	56	21	..	77
Doctors & Chaplains.	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Army and Staff	1	2	..	6	9	..	..	9
Total	25	44	46	474	589	135	6	730

The following officers were on parade, viz. :—Lieut.-Colonel L. H. Bayley, Major R. S. Brown, Major H. A. Acworth, Major T. W. C. Leathem (Adjutant), Captain J. P. Baird, Captain F. Place, Captain G. Lund, Captain R. A. Willis, Captain J. Kenny, Captain A. F. Soundy (Paymaster) Lieutenant W. Jefferies, Lieutenant T. M. English, Lieutenant F. W. English, Lieutenant J. P. Cornforth, Lieutenant D. J. Sharp, Lieutenant J. W. Smith, Lieutenant J. H. Farneaux, Lieutenant H. R. H. Wilkinson, 2nd-Lieutenant R. Snell, 2nd-Lieutenant S. Tomlinson, Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. Arnott (honorary surgeon), W. McEvoy (honorary surgeon), Rev. T. H. Greig (hon. chaplain), Rev. H. Bochum (hon. chaplain) and Rev. F. N. Hill (hon. chaplain.)

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB ENTERTAINMENT.

The fourth semi-annual entertainment, in connection with the Bombay Swimming Club, took place on Saturday afternoon, at the Back Bay Swimming Baths. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen including his Excellency Lord Harris. There was a large number of entries for each event and some really good exhibitions of swimming were given.

The "Lord Reay Cup"—Four lengths Scratch Race, 1st prize gold medal, winner to hold the cup ; 2nd prize, silver medal ; 3rd prize, bronze medal. Medals presented by the Hon. L. H. Bayley.

This race was well contested by six competitors, J. Beckerley winning easily with H. G. Hide second.

The "Bunder Cup." Two lengths handicap, open to all members who, at the time of competing cannot swim the distance under one minute. Prizes—1st, photo album, winner to hold the cup. 2nd, silver mounted walking stick.

There were four competitors. W. Penton won the first prize, while T. de G. Derry got second.

The "Camberland Cup." Diving competition, comprising (1), standing dive from platform, (2 and 3) long distance dive from platform and from 12 inches above water ; (4), backward dive ; (5), diving over a bar ; and (6), dive from the roof. Prize, silver medal ; winner to hold the cup. There were five competitors and A. R. Sharp won the prize.

Blindfold Race—One Length. The competitors on entering the water had to keep turning round until the starter gave them the word to go. Prize, a lamp.

There were eight competitors for the event, which was really very amusing, and some of the competitors finding difficulty in getting on the course, struck their heads against the wall by going in the wrong direction. H. G. Hide found the course easily and won the prize.

Three Lengths Open Scratch Race. Prize presented by Back Bay Bath Company ; 1st, despatch box ; 2nd, pair of military hair brushes.

There were eight competitors. W. Ramage was fortunate enough to win the first prize, G. D. Traylen getting the second prize.

The "Acworth Cup." Two Lengths Handicap. Each competitor to wear flannel shirt, coat, trousers, socks, boots or shoes, and cap. Prizes presented by Major Acworth. 1st prize, leather brief bag, winner to hold the cup ; 2nd prize, cigar case.

There were four competitors. E. Pennie and T. Pillow raced hard for the victory, the latter succeeding in coming in first, Pennie getting the second prize.

The "Lord Harris Cup." Two lengths handicap, 1st prize, gold medal, winner to hold the cup, 2nd prize, silver medal ; 3rd prize, bronze medal. Medals presented by Major Roughton.

There were only three competitors. At the commencement D. Pinder took the lead, but in the final length, T. de G. Derry got ahead of Pinder and secured first prize, Pinder and J. Beckerley securing the 2nd and 3rd prize respectively.

Aquatic Derby. One length. Competitors to ride over the course on wooden horses. Prize, a paper-weight time-piece.

This was the most amusing race of the day, and resulted in a win for T. Pillow.

Consolation Race. Two lengths handicap, open to all who competed in the above events without any success. Prize, silver medal.

A capital start was made, and the competitors swam very well. W. Hancock got the lead and swimming with a strong stroke, gained the prize.

This brought the entertainment to a close. Mr. J. P. Watson, then, asked his Excellency Lord Harris to distribute prizes to the successful competitors, who were loudly cheered as they received prizes at the hands of his Excellency. Having distributed the prizes his Excellency said : I am sure we ought to be very grateful to the members of this club for the very interesting afternoon's entertainment they have given us, and that you appreciate their efforts is apparent to me by your presence here to-day and that you are desirous of encouraging the useful art of swimming, in fact I may go so far as to say that wherever there is a bath, a river or the sea to be found, it is a parent's duty to see that his children learn to swim. I think it creditable to the members of this club to encourage swimming out here, and I am glad to see that they have been successful. I find that the number of members in the club is fifty and that sixteen passed through it during the past year. I also see that the "Hughes" and "Club" Cups have improved the swimming capabilities of the members. I am sure, therefore, that we should be grateful for this entertainment, and I can on my own and your behalf wish the club every success in the future. (Applause.)

Three cheers having been given for his Excellency, the company dispersed.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR :—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

THE MOMBASSA LAKE VICTORIA RAILWAY.

The first of the morning sittings of the House of Commons this session was held yesterday.

The Speaker took the Chair at 2-5.

After the discussion of local business Mr. Balfour said the Navy Estimate would be taken on Monday next.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the vote of £20,000 for the preliminary survey of the railway between Mombassa and the Victoria Nyanza.

Mr. Labouchere resumed the debate, proceeding to give the history of the formation of the East Africa Company. He further said he did not think the railway would be instrumental in putting down the slave-trade ; in fact, Captain Lugard had told him there was no slave-trade in the district. He did not think for all that the House would have to guarantee the railway. Captain Lugard had told them there was only a slight industry in ivory carried on there. The vote ought to be put off until they had Captain Lugard's report.

Sir John Kennaway said the British Government had practically done nothing in putting down slavery.

Sir William Harcourt hoped the question would not be treated as a party one. They had no right in this land except where that right had been given them by treaty. The greater portion of the territory it was proposed to open was very miserable. If Captain Lugard was called before a Committee to give evidence the preamble of the Bill would be thrown out. He stated that Captain Lugard's report showed that the Treaty of Uganda had been obtained by threats. He contended that the Company should clear out of Uganda. If the railway were made it would need many more troops. He maintained that the railway would do more to promote slavery than to destroy it.

Mr. Goschen ridiculed the speech of Sir William Harcourt. He explained that the company did not mean to take the land of the natives, but to pay for it. All round Nyanza were spots where the slave-trade flourished, and by having a steamer on the lake that trade could be effectively dealt with. The East Africa Company had a blameless record as to crimes in the country.

A division then took place on the motion :—

For the Vote	211
Against	113
Majority for	98

At the evening sitting of the House only Scotch business was under discussion.

The House adjourned at midnight.

MRS. OSBORNE'S TRIAL.

Conflicting statements are being made as to the line of defence Mrs. Osborne's counsel will adopt in her approaching trial. On the one hand, it is stated that Sir Charles Russell will simply lay his client's case before the mercy of the jury, admitting her guilt, and setting it down to momentary insanity, while, on the other hand, it is stated on what appears to be good authority that evidence will be brought forward to show that Mrs. Osborne has been a kleptomaniac for years, and that her most intimate friends have been aware of this fact. This, it is said, was hidden from her husband, hence the manner in which he pushed forward the recent trial against the Hargreaves. But it is now considered unnecessary to conceal the facts, and based upon this and the contention that may possibly be brought forward in support of this theory, it is thought very likely than an acquittal may be obtained. While both these views of the case are freely supported by people who profess to know, it is only proper to state that they are at the best merely conjectures.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Mr. Willim Forbes, the Continental Manager of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, left for Paris yesterday on the club train to attend the Railway Conference in Paris on Monday. It is highly probable that the result of this Conference—an announcement of the highest possible interest to Continental travellers—will be issued in the next few days. It was also stated in railway circles yesterday afternoon upon authority which, although not official, still bears upon it the stamp of entire trustworthiness, that Mr. William Forbes, who for some years past has occupied the position of Continental Manager to the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company, will shortly be appointed to the important position of General Traffic Manager to that Company.

THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE CASE.

It was rumoured in London late last night that some startling developments will be made public concerning the remarkable Lidderdale disappearance case, which will certainly place a construction upon that gentleman's disappearance totally at variance with all previously accepted theories, and will, at the same time, effectually clear up the mystery. Some of these details cannot, in the interest of the investigation, be made prematurely public. This much, however, may be said : the advertisement announcing Mr. Lidderdale's death was purposely false and misleading.

THE DISASTER OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Queen has sent a telegram expressing deep regret and sympathy on account of the recent disaster to the fishing fleet in Trinity Bay. Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has sent £10 towards a relief fund for the survivors and the families of the victims. Subscription lists have been opened here. A steamer which was sent to search for the missing boats was unable to enter Trinity Bay on account of its being blocked with ice, and has returned here without accomplishing her mission.

The number of deaths known to be due to the disaster does not exceed 30, but 13 men are still missing, and there is no hope of their being found alive. Five more men got ashore at Gate's Cove on Saturday. Many of the survivors are terribly injured ; some are maimed for life.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Sherman (Texas), March 4.—The people are very excited over the murder of the Smith family, one of the most atrocious cases of wholesale assassination that ever startled this region. The home of the Smith family is two miles from here. The discovery was made by a daughter of William Smith, who carried the news to her grandfather.

The latter's story is as follows :—"On Monday night one of Billy's little girls came to my house and stayed all night. She went home next morning, but had hardly been gone long enough to reach the house and return when she came back crying bitterly. She was greatly excited, but when she calmed down she said, "Papa, mamma, and all my brothers have been killed." I went to Billy's house immediately. It was a terrible sight. Billy and his wife were both lying in pools of blood. My son was not quite dead. He managed to mumble out a few words. The others were insensible. I could not make out anything that Billy said. He was dying and unable to speak clearly. The little boy, who was evidently the last attacked, was terribly mutilated. He managed to say, 'Sam did it last night with a piece of iron.' Everybody in the house had been cut and gashed. There was blood all over the walls, but I could learn nothing of the assault or its cause beyond what the little fellow said."

In consequence of the boy's statement, Sam Massey, a negro, living near the Smith farm, was arrested and brought to the city. The news of the tragedy had spread before his arrival and he was met by a wildly-excited crowd, which followed him to the said. He protested his entire innocence of the crime, but spots and stains of blood on his clothing greatly increased the suspicion against him, and the crowd were fully convinced of his guilt. He is now in custody, but the excitement of the people is such that his lynching is almost certain.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TROUBLES.

Advices from Guatemala state that a number of persons who opposed Senor Barilla have been taken to the interior of the country and executed privately in some military barracks.

The rumour that General Rayna Barrios had been poisoned by order of the President is denied.

Senor Lainfosta, who, according to report, has been elected President, is said to be in constant danger of his life. He is followed about by hired assassins, who, it is said, are only prevented from killing him by the lack of opportunity.

Commercial circles are said to be greatly disturbed by the news that the Governor of San Salvador is making active preparations for war. It is doubtful whether Honduras would be able to help Guatemala in the event of war and the President of Honduras is himself in straits.

Despatches from San Salvador state that General Ezeta said in an interview that San Salvador would not attack Guatemala unless it was positively obliged to do so, adding, "We want peace, but we want to be left alone."

MR. BLAINE'S HEALTH AND THE PRESIDENCY.

New York, March 4.—All sorts of sensational rumours are flying about concerning the health of Mr. Blaine, and in various political circles to-day it is stated he has had a relapse, and that he is in a serious condition of health ; on the other hand, his friends assert that there is no truth in these sensational rumours.

It is now believed, however, that there is no solution to the confusion of Republican politics. In spite of his announced decision not to be a candidate for the Presidency, he has allowed it to be stated without contradiction, that should there be no other way out of the dilemma, and should he receive the nomination, he will, notwithstanding his years and precarious health, consider the matter, and do the best he can to carry out the wishes of the party he has been identified with for so many years.

He still maintains, however, his entire and absolute disinclination to enter into the strife of the political campaign. Nevertheless, it is generally conceded that if events so

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Professor Babes, of Bucharest, was the first to announce the discovery of the influenza microbe. Since then Herren Pfeiffer and Canon have independently discovered it, and quite recently Professor Cornil has confirmed their results. Some blood was drawn from the finger of an influenza patient and introduced into one of the veins of a rabbit's ear. At the end of several days the blood of the rabbit contained quantities of a small microbe in length about the twentieth of the diameter of a red globule of blood. After cultivating the bacillus a monkey was inoculated with it, and afterwards showed symptoms of fever, drowsiness, diarrhœa; in short, of influenza. The microbe appears to be identical with that of Professor Babes.

Herr Nissen of Bonn and Professor Norman Lockyer have proved to the satisfaction of most people that the Egyptian temples were so oriented that the rising or setting of some conspicuous star on or near the axis of the temple, and visible from the adytum, might give warning of sunrise, and enable the priests to prepare the ceremonial or sacrifice. The same practice appears to have taken place in the early Greek temples, and the fact enables astronomers to fix the dates of some of the temples pretty closely. Of course this is done by virtue of the "precession of the equinoxes," or, to put it differently, the fact that the celestial pole or prolongation of the earth's axis, moves in a small circle among the stars, at the rate of one degree in 180 years. Mr. F. C. Penrose has communicated a paper to the Society of Antiquaries in which he gives approximations to the dates of erection of nearly twenty temples, mostly in Greece, beginning with the Archaic Temple of Minerva at Athens, of which the year of foundation was, according to his estimate, 1495 B.C.

M. Bayet has been observing the temporary star in Auriga, and finds that on February 10 and 11 it appeared to be orange yellow or pale yellow. Its spectrum seemed to be continuous, the red and violet portions being comparatively bright. Four bright lines were seen in the green.

Mr. Thistleton Dyer does not believe that the mere reading of books and attendance on college lectures will make any one a competent gardener. "The cultivation of plants is," he says in the "Kew Bulletin," an art which can only be acquired by practice, and therefore, it appears to me, cannot be taught in the lecture-room any more than painting or shoe-making. I know of no royal or theoretical road to the acquisition of a competent or even useful knowledge of the gardener's art, except by beginning at the bottom and going through every operation, from the most elementary to the most difficult and refined. If an intelligent young man does that, and keeps his eyes open, he may become a successful gardener."

In spite of the abundant red-wood forests of California the lumberers are busily destroying all they can of the famous "big trees" "Sequoia gigantea," of Fresno Grove, Tulare County. They are evidently afraid that the Government will step in to preserve them if they do not make haste and turn them into money. A few of the giants have already been preserved by the Government in the General Grant National Park, but it is only a square mile in extent and large groves surround it.

The General Electrical Company has now a variety of electrical heating appliances in its stall at the Crystal Palace. Among these are a kettle, a frying-pan, and a foot-warmer. In the kettle and frying-pan the platinum wires which give out the heat on being traversed by the current are fixed on the bottom in a bed of cement well adapted for the purpose and discovered by Mr. Binswanger. The foot-warmer is simply a metal plate with the wires and cement on the upper surface where the feet rest. A flat iron is also heated in the same way, and also a pair of curling tongs. A cigar lighter is based on the same principle, but the platinum wires are surrounded with asbestos, and the whole lighter is hung on a wall-plate, carrying also an electric lamp. When a person lifts the lighter off its hook the current heats up the platinum wires to redness, and at the same time lights the lamp.

Professor S. P. Langley, director of the Observatory of Allegheny Pennsylvania U.S., has been five years making the experiments in aerodinamics which have led him to the remarkable conclusion that mechanical flight is possible with engines such as we now possess. His method is to propel an aeroplane or large flat surface like a kite through the air, and is practically the same as that arrived at by Mr. Maxim. His latest utterance on the subject is that with enough fuel for a long journey, and at speeds high enough to make the aeroplane indifferent to winds, it can transport weights many times greater than that of a man. The support is derived from the exertin and elasticity of the air on which the aeroplane is made to glide.

The question of asphyxiation by carbonic oxide generated in cabs by the use of warming "briquettes" is now occupying the minds of French chemists and M. Grehant, physiological assistant at the Museum, has enclosed a living dog in a hermetically sealed box, along with a burning "briquette a chauferrette." After three-quarters of an hour in this medium, he examined a little of the blood of the dog, and found it contained a very small proportion of carbonic oxide, evidently too small to injure it.

The excellence of French roads is very well-known, and the United States Consul at Bordeaux has given an interesting account of how they are made and kept. The materials are obtained from the nearest quarries and piled in heaps of fixed size and shape at equal distances along the road, where they are inspected officially and measured by a skeleton frame. The material is usually marble, flint stone, or gravel, of best quality and cleaned. Stone must be broken to pass through a 2½in. ring. When spread evenly on the road the interstices are filled with smaller pieces, and the whole consolidated by a steam roller. A top dressing of clay and sand is added. Roads receive constant attention, and every rut or hollow is immediately repaired.

It has been supposed that the phases of the moon, day and night, the seasons, and so forth, have an influence on earthquakes; but Captain de Montessus has patiently collected information about 60,000 earthquakes in order to test the value of these suppositions, and has arrived at the conclusion that earthquakes do not depend on such phenomena.

M. Gustave Trouve, whose flying machine we formerly mentioned, has been making a large number of experiments with a new electric boat. It has two side paddles made in the form of wheels with hollow rims to act as floats, and also provided with vanes like a mill wheel. At the stern there is a third, but smaller, wheel of the same sort as a steerer. The tricycle principle has been adopted. These combined wheels and floats are driven by electric motors, and the electricity is derived from a battery and zinc and copper plates, floating in the water and towed astern. With this arrangement there is no need for charged accumulators on board.

Mr. A. F. Ward, of Detroit, Michigan, has devised a mark buoy for wrecks which is automatic. It is fixed to the deck of the vessel by a joint of soluble glue, which on dissolving in the sea water allows the captive buoy to rise to the surface. The soluble joint is made to give way after stated periods of, say, 24 to 48 hours.

There is an illustrated Chinese journal published at Shanghai in which appear from time to time popular articles on the science of Europe. To show the kind of ideas they are spreading on the subject among the Chinese, we shall give one or two examples. In one number we have an illustration of the suicide of a Persian aeronaut by means of a balloon. He is seated on a chair with his back to the window, through the open casements of which the balloon is partly seen with its bottom attached to his head, which he is in the act of cutting off with a monstrous curved knife. The balloon thus freed is understood to transport the head to a distance of 200 "li," (a significant term), where it is afterwards found on a tree. In the meantime the body falls into the room and thus closes the casements by two cords attached to its feet. A writing held in one hand informs the police that death was self-inflicted.

Another suicide is reported to bequeath his corse to feed the wild animals of a menagerie, and the Chinese writer goes on to say that for Europeans there is nothing contrary to nature in doing so, but that it would have been better if they had given themselves to a chemist who would have extracted their best products and utilised them in making soap or grease. "European science has in fact arrived," he says, "at astonishing results; it wastes nothing; there is nothing which it does not utilise. An English chemist has found a way of extracting from the human body both soap and manure for agriculture." Then follow two realistic pictures representing the English manufactory where these processes are carried out, showing the workmen attending to the boiling vats and supplying the perfumes, the raw "material" lying in piles, and a number of young women close beside them engaged in packing the bars of soap.

The writer, however, is quite advanced in his views. "Humanity and our legislation," he goes on, "prohibit (the Chinese) from raising the dead and make us respect their repose. All violation of tombs is by our laws a crime punishable by death. Europeans consider the greatest public utility. Are they right? I affirm it. Agriculture will benefit by ground no longer necessary for burial; and for poor people no more expense for funerals, but rather a gain to their pockets by the sale of their dead; fields more fertile with an abundant manure, the price of soap considerably reduced."

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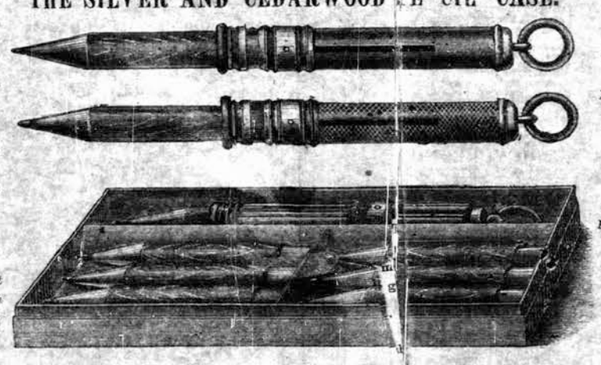
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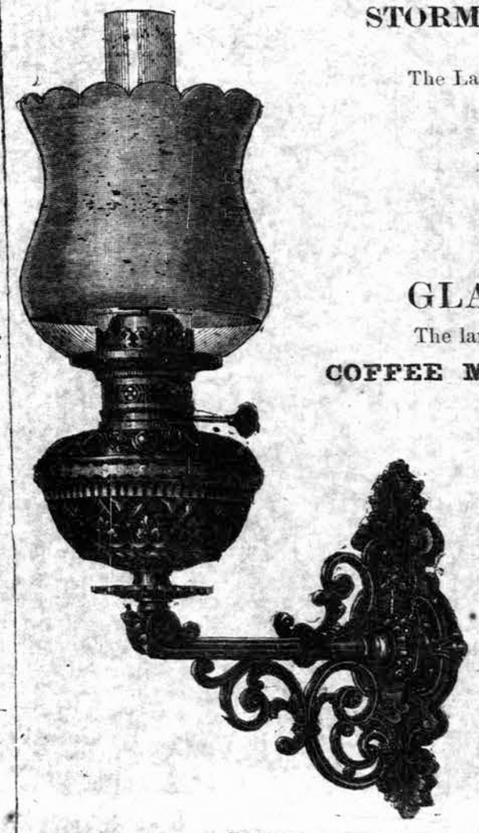
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